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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XII NO. 88— BOMBAY SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1924. TWO ANNA

THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY BRANCH OF THE

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

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COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
12th Apr.	MALWA ..		10,941
19th ,,	DONGOLA	MALOJA x	20,700
26th ,,	MACEDONIA		11,089
3rd May.	DELTA ..	CHINA *	7,952
10th ,,	MANTUA..		10,902
17th ,,	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA x	16,285
24th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
31st ,,	DELTA ..	NARKUNDA x	16,227
7th June.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
14th ,,	DONGOLA	KHIVA *	9,097
21st ,,	NALDERA		15,996
28th ,,	DELTA ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,277
5th July.	MACEDONIA ..		11,089
12th ,,	CHINA ..	MOREA *	10,911
19th ,,	DELTA ..		8,097
26th ,,	CALEDONIA..	MOOLTAN x	20,700

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamer.	Tons.
18th April	MATIANA	8,965
2nd May	DOMALA	8,441
23rd ,,	MASHOBRA ..	8,324
13th June	DURENDA * ..	7,241
11th July	MERKARA ..	8,285
25th ,,	MODASA ..	8,986

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

12th	April	NAGPORE ** ..	5,283
19th	,,	ALIPORE† ..	5,273
30th	,,	KIDDERPORE * ..	5,334
5th	May	SICILIA §	6,813
10th	,,	PERIM * ..	7,648
26th	,,	SOUDAN §	6,696
7th	July	SICILIA §	6,813
28th	,,	SOUDAN §	6,696

** Calls at Hongkong & Shanghai.
† Calls as Shanghai
Proceeds as far as Shanghai only
* Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination
12th April ..	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via K'war
14th ,, ..	VITA ..	Karachi via K'war
16th ,, ..	BARPETA..	Busreh via K'chi & P Gulf Ports.
16th ,, ..	KAROA ..	East & S.Africa.
18th ,, ..	VASNA	Busreh via Karachi

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Telephone No. 1989.

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Branches:—Girgaum and Poona City.
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SAVINGS BANK 5% p. a.
INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Government of India Securities.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly.
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold and Government of India Securities.
DR. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI, M. A., PH. D.
Managing Director

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	..... Yen	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	..... Yen	100.000 000
Reserve Fund	..... Yen	74,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Samarang
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Canton	Manila	Singapore
Changchun	Nagasaki	Shimonosaki
Darien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Fengtien	New York	Sydney
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tientsin
Hankow	Osaka	Tokyo
Harbin	Peking	Tsinan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

H. YAMAZAKI,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 897.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital ... Rs. 1,19,70,000
Paid-up Capital ... Rs. 59,85,000
(30-9-23).

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
Interest allowed at
3 per cent per annum from January to June.
2½ per cent per annum from July to December.

FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received. Rates to be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Managing Agents:—
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	.....	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	.....	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	.....	50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 31/12/23	....	27,40,335
Reserve Fund	.....	21,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE

Amritsar	Hafizabad	Multan City
Amballa City	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Amballa Cant.	Hyderabad (Sind)	Okara (Dist Montgomery)
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Gojra	Ludhiana	
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected and discounted

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA
Manager.

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ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 74,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

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BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£ 800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,000,000

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Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	$50 000,000
ISSUED AND FULLY PAID-UP ...	$20,000 000
RESERVE FUND STERLING	£ 4,500 000
SILVER	$25,500 000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$20,000,000

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LONDON OFFICE:
9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
40, Churchgate Street.
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Bangkok	Ipoh	Sangon
Batavia	Johore	San Francisco
Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Dairen	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostock
Hamburg	Peking	Yiolie
Harbin	Penang	Yokohama
Hankow		

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GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

H. H. HYND,
Agent.

BANKING

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CAPITAL CALLED UP	Rs. 35,50,000
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CONTINGENCY FUND for equalisation of Dividends, Provision for bad or doubtful debts, adjusting fluctuations in values of investments, etc	Rs. 5,00,000

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SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Small sums received. Copy of Rules can be obtained on application. Government paper and other securities purchased and sold, the custody thereof undertaken and interest and dividends realised. Loans and Cash credits granted.
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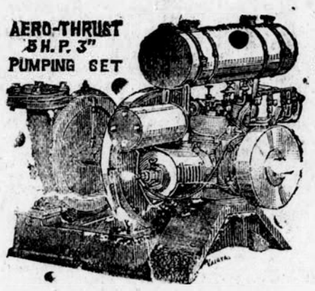

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Powell's Syrup Hypophosphites Compound contains in an active and palatable form the Hypophosphate of Soda, Lime, Iron, Manganese, Quinine and Strychnia.

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DR. EASTON'S SYRUP: This syrup is made from the best chemicals according to Dr. Easton's Formula.

It is a capital remedy and known throughout the world as a specific for General Debility, Mental and Physical Pressure of weakness.

CHEMICAL FOOD.

CHEMICAL FOOD: (Syrup of Phosphates of Iron, Lime, Potash and Soda.)
This preparation is largely prescribed for children; It is a valuable Tonic, pleasant to the taste, enriches the blood thus assisting in the formation of bones and muscles.
Guaranteed to be prepared from the Purest Drugs only, and in strict accordance with the formula of the British Pharmacopœia.
Powell's Standard Preparations can be had at all Well-known Chemists and Stores.

N. POWELL & Co.
Manufacturing Chemists,
Lamington Road, BOMBAY.

Suraballi Kasaya

THE GREAT NERVINE TONIC & BLOOD-PURIFIER

The ingredients used in the preparation of this tonic have been selected through careful experiments and close observation and they being indigenous products the effects experienced by the Indians are ever so much better than those derived from any imported tonic or blood-purifier. ::

The principal functions of *Suraballi Kasaya* are to purify impure or impoverished blood in the system and give tone to the nerve and muscles. It promotes digestion and helps nutrition and thereby restores strength and energy. :: :: :: ::

Suraballi Kasaya is purely vegetable in composition, tasteful, and may be taken at all seasons.

Six Weeks' Course will show astonishing results.

One Bottle Costs Re. 1-8 locally or Rs. 2-5 per V.-P.P.

C. K. Sen & Co., Ltd.,
29, Kolutola St., Calcutta.

27,000

out of more than a crore users have expressed the opinion in writing that—

"AMRIT-DHARA"

(REGISTERED.)

cures almost all diseases and is the best household preparation one should always keep. Price Rs. 2-8. Sample As. 8. direction paper in any language. Write for a free booklet 'Amrit' in Urdu, Hindi, English, Gujarati or Marathi.

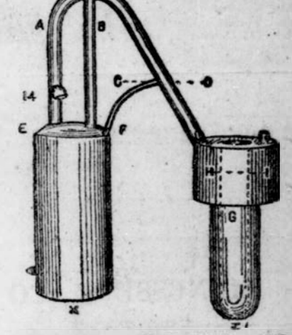
Address :—

AMRIT-DHARA
1.3 Lahore.

In Bombay—Amritdhara can be had of Chemists, or Gulam Hussain V. Devji, Hirji Mansion, Sandhurst Road.
3 BOMBAY 4.

ICE.

Pure Ice without Ether or Ammonia, made at home simply with Fire.



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APPLY FOR FREE LIST TO
ALEX. BRAULT
(Established at Calcutta since 1886.)
7-1, Wellesley Place, Calcutta.
THE SOLE AGENT FOR THE EAST. ALSO FOR NUMEROUS NOVELTIES.
TITO-LANDI LAMPS
FLAMME BLEUE
PETROL AND KEROSINE STOVES
"LLECTRO AUTOMATE LAMPS"
"FROUDIERE SAFES" PARIS.
PREMIUM BONDS.
BOOKLET Posted free on Application.

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AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Room the quantity of Grey and coloured piece-goods etc.

By order of the offices concerned
1 case snaps Buttons size O 1 and 2.
On account of Insurance office concerned.
1 case Allocks Porous Plasters and Zepto tooth Pencils.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second hand rubber tyred Victoria.
1 second hand rubber tyred Vis-a-Vis.
1 second hand rubber tyred Landaulette.
1 Arab horse strong and speedy in harness.
1 Waler horse in saddle and harness.

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th April, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "South Ville" Middle Colaba, very valuable and handsome made-to-order household furniture rich glass, crockery and platedware dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side board and dumb waiters, crockery stands, teapoys, easy chairs, carpets, Drawing room suite, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, old blackwood carved furniture, screen, cabinets, vases, ornaments, electric fan and lights, writing tables, glass door books and silver cabinets, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, cloth and gown presses reclining sofas easy chairs, hat stands, benches, cane furniture, cottage piano English ice box English saddles, soda machines, aluminium utensils, etc., etc.

The property of H. S. Walton, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale

AUCTION SALE OF IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY WITH ITS STOCK-IN-TRADE, MACHINERY, FURNITURE, ETC. AT FALKLAND ROAD MANECK BUILDING.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Receiver appointed in suit No. 5867 of 1922 (Fatmabai vs. Roshanbai) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on THURSDAY the 24th inst. sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises free from mortgage claims the Foundry with its stock-in-trade, machinery and office furniture, etc machinery such as Lathes 8-10 and 12 feet long, plain-shaping and drilling machines, 25 H. P. motor, shearing machine complete, screw machine, double slider power press. Furniture office table, cupboards, benches, chairs, stools lamps light belonging to Mohanlal Ugarchand trading under the name of Messrs. Balaram Nathubhai and Co.

Also furniture which will be sold separately consisting of Tables, chairs, benches, cupboards, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTIES AT JAMBULWADY AND AT OLD HANUMAN LANE.

Under Instructions from Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for the Hindustan Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd., the mortgagees herein and on account and at the risk of Mr. Vallabhdas Naranji Dalal and in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to and vested in the mortgagees under an Indenture of mortgage, dated 17th April, 1919, between the mortgagor of the one part and the mortgagees of the other part, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on the premises on the dates and times given as under.

LOT NO. I.—Jambulwady property on TUESDAY, the 22nd instant at 1-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land of the Pension and Tax tenure situate at the Jambulwadi Lane without the Fort in the City of Bombay together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon containing by admeasurement 526 square yards or thereabouts situated within the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 476, New No. 2465, Old Survey No. 12/1191, New Survey No. 2/24 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 1781-1782 and Street Nos. 26 and 26A and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by Takawadi Lane, on or towards the South by the said Jambulwadi Lane, on or towards the West by a passage to be used in common by the Mortgagor and Lalji Ranchhodji and on or towards the East by the property belonging to the Secretary of State for India in Council known as the Small Causes Court Property.

LOT NO. II.—Old Hanuman Lane, property on FRIDAY, the 25th inst., at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the Premises.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground situate at the Old Hanuman Cross Lane outside the Fort of Bombay in the City of Bombay together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon containing by admeasurement 129 sq. yards or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-district of Bombay bearing New Survey No. 1635 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 1479 and Street Nos. 13-15 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North and West by a public passage; on or towards the South by the property of Premji Pragji and on or towards the East by a sweepers passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office or to the undersigned.

BEENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 12th April 1924.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

No. 35, Hummum Street Fort.

Telephone No. 24083.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879 and as from time amended and under instructions from the Manager, the Bombay Port Trust Docks, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 15th April 1924, at 2 p.m. at the sale Warehouse, Alexandra Dock opposite No. 2 shed the following goods:—

Iron Sheet, 21 packages, machinery, 25 bundles Cassia; 47 bags rice; dry dates; oil cakes; Amorces; Sugar Samples; gum; Iron pots; Cotton; Bends; 2 Boilers; Sugar; Printed Books; Sample Steel Bar; Medicines; China Clay; Dry Fruits; Wet Dates; Window Glass; Tinplates; Glass Beads; Bleaching powder; 30 cases Provision; Moulding Frames; Broken Tiles; Varnish; Fish (dry); Olibanum; Turpentine; 32 bags Loaf Sugar; Two cases Sewing Machine; etc.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 12th April, 1924.

AMUSEMENTS.

Commencing to-day.

Hindoostan Co's.

FIRST GIGANTIC PICTURE.

SHIVAJI'S ESCAPE FROM AGRA.

PRODUCED PERSONALLY BY MR. PHALKE.

A Picture representation of the Most Famous incident of Shivaji's life.

PRODUCED IN REAL HISTORICAL ATMOSPHERE AND GORGEOUSNESS.

SEE IT AT

CINEMA MAJESTIC

GIRGAUM.

AUCTION SALES.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 2736.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT NISHANPADA ROAD, OTHERWISE KNOWN AS BENGALPURA STREET.

Messrs SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will under instructions from Messrs. Payne & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Datoobhai Hassum, Abdulla Datoobhai Hassum, Rajabaii Datoobhai Hassum, and Mahomedhusein Datoobhai Hassum, sons of Datoobhai Hassum the mortgagors and in pursuance of the power of sale given to the mortgagees under an indenture of mortgage dated 11th November, 1922, sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 19th April, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) the undermentioned property on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of the Fazandari tenure situated at Nishanpada Road, otherwise known as new Bengalpura Street in the City of Bombay together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon containing by admeasurement five hundred and two square yards or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3165-3166 and Cadastral Survey No. 1779 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 2879, Street Nos. 239 and 243 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the property of His Highness The Aga Khan on or towards the South by the property of Kissinbai, widow of Essaji Ragannaker, on or towards the West by the said Nishanpada Road and on or towards the East by the Sweepers passage and which premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagees, at their Office at Mercantile Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 12th April, 1924.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
No. 72, Medows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 24927.

AUCTION SALE OF 800 BAGS EQUAL TO 50 TONS COTTONSEED (BERAR MOGLAI OR KHANDEISH).

On TUESDAY, the 15th April, 1924, at 11-30 a.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs. Volkart Brothers at their "A" Shed Grain Depot, Sewri, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Sheth Harjivan Jagjivan of Dadysheb Agyari Lane:—

800 Bags Equal to 50 tons Cottonseed (Berar Moglai or Khandeish).

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 17 BALES COTTON LOONGEES AND ABOUT 4 CASES CONTAINING 964 AND ABOUT 3182 LOOSE PIECES HANDKERCHIEFS OF DIFFERENT SIZES

Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will by order of the Office concerned and on account and at the risk of Thacker Boorji Dharamsey the defaulting purchaser sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 15th April, 1924, at 1-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms at 72, Meadows Street, Fort:—

16 Bales M K D/7477 20172/20187 each 300 pcs. 37" 2/126" Cotton Loongees.
1 Bale M K D/7477 20663 contg. 380 pcs. 37" 2/135" Cotton Loongees.
4 Cases Nos. 1614, 2725, 1664, 2731 contg. 964 pcs. and about 3182 loose pieces Handkerchiefs of different sizes.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 12th April, 1924.

WONDERFUL FORETELLING.

Events for one year with a full character sketch costs Re. 1 only. First part life reading in 10 items (finance, marriage, profession) etc., costs Rs. 10 only. State time and date of either birth or of writing letter. Mr. Placid A. Soris writes from Nuwara Eliya Ceylon, "I have also tried another Astrologer in Holland but I had not in my lifetime experienced a better Astrologer than you. Apply to THE EASTERN ASTROLOGICAL HALL, Vizagapatam.

K10109

ONLY FOR SUNDAY

NOTE:—

To-morrow Sunday the 13th, being the Hindu Holiday of "RAMNAVMI" a Special Indian Mythological film "SHREE RAMA JANMA" will be shown instead of our regular serial programme.

On Monday will begin again our record serial "Branded Four"

TO-NIGHT **THIS WEEK**

The Mysterious Weirdly Masked figure controls Deadly Light Ray!

IS IT

A Man
A Woman
A Human
A Freak

?

These are some of the questions that you will be asking after having seen that Super Record Serial.

BRANDED FOUR

Don't miss this week's Most thrilling Episodes 10—11 and 12,
The programme also includes two parts Beautiful Screaming Comedy.
Times and Rates as usual.

GLOBE PICTURE PALACE { Sandhurst Road,

Yashvanth Sangith Mandali

OPENING NIGHT! TO-NIGHT

at the

"Bombay Theatre," Grant Road.

"SOWBADHRA"

Will be staged to-night at 9-30 p. m.

and

To-Morrow at 3 p. m.

The famous actor and songster Prof. Sirnaik as "Sowbadhra" and also Mr. Ganpathrao Dewasker will appear for the first time to-night.

Tickets can be had at the Theatre.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-DAY AT 6-30 and 10-30 p. m.
LAURETTE TAYLOR
In
"PEG O' MY HEART"

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY AT 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
REX BEACH'S ROMANCE
"FAIR LADY"

EMPRESS THEATRE

TO-DAY AT 3-30, 6-30, and 9-30 p. m.
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
In his masterpiece
"ROBIN HOOD"

In The New Hall

BATTERY STREET, FORT
OFF APOLLO PIER ROAD
EVANGELIST HARE
WILL CONTINUE HIS
LECTURES
COMMENCED FROM SUNDAY, APRIL 6th
and
CONTINUING EACH SUNDAY NIGHT
LECTURES ARE HELD AT 6-30 P.M.
ALL ARE WELCOME. COME

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT—AND—THIS WEEK
Presents
Special Ramnavami Programme.

"SATI-SITA"

Daily:—7-15, 7, 8-45, & 10-30 p. m.
Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holidays
Extra Show at 3-30 p. m.
PRICE AS USUAL.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

Reduced rates for the season 1924.
Telegrams: "TANKHA" Mussoorie.
Telephone: 113.

HOTEL KASHMIR
MUSSOORIE

Apply for
Tariff to the Proprietor.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END CINEMA

SUPERB GOLDWYN DRAMA
A Reginald Barker Super-Production

"THE OLD NEST"

Rupert Hughes' Heart Gripping Story of Home
in 8 Reels—To-night and This Week.

"THE OLD NEST"

Featuring the pretty Star

MARY ALDEN

with an all-star cast ever assembled in a picture including

LOUISE LOVELY—BUDDY MASSENGER HELENE CHADWICK—CULLEN LANDIS—MOLLY MALONE

All the Eight Parts Complete

'THE OLD NEST'

Seeing "The Old Nest" is for all the world like strolling through the family album of America.

Rupert Hughes dipped his pen into his heart when he wrote "The Old Nest."
—*Fannie Hurst.*

Mary Alden lives, she doesn't act.—*S. Jay Kaufman.*

We doubt if ever the screen has had upon it so real, so genuine, so extraordinary a masterpiece, contrived from simple, every-day and almost humdrum fragments into complete and definite emotion.—*Arthur James.*

"THE OLD NEST"

A DRAMA THAT EVERY MOTHER and FATHER SHOULD SEE—EVERY PARENT SHOULD ASK THEIR CHILDREN TO SEE!

The Programme includes the International News.

To-Day and To-Morrow—3-30; 5-30; 7; 8-45 & 10-30 P.M. (S. T.)

WEST-END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

BOMBAY'S BEST, PREMIER, PALATIAL AND POPULAR

NOVELTY Cinema

Phone No. 40106

PRESENTS TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK

"Samudra Manthan"

or

The Churning of the Sea

(6 Reels.)

A Religious Photoplay by the Saurashtra Kinematograph Co. of Rajkot.

Watch the Fight between the Devas and the Daityas.

See the wonderful Natural Scenery of Kathiawar.

A Picture Praised by all the Newspapers of Bombay.

To-Day and To-Morrow—5 Shows—3-30, 5-15, 7, 8-45 10-30 p. m

CLASSIFIED ADVTS:

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—AGENTS throughout India, liberal terms cash security 2,000 to 5,000 required. Apply SOLAR ASSURANCE CO., LIMITED, 91, Fort Street, Bombay.
A R10230

WANTED—Influential and respectable AGENTS, all over the districts of the presidency to represent the Unique Assurance Company, Ltd., Calcutta, on liberal terms. For particulars apply to:—G. K. SUBBIAH, Chief Agent, Shroff Buildings, Parel, Bombay 12.
A 19360

WANTED—A MANAGER, who has a thorough knowledge of piece-goods and sundries wholesale and retail for the Stores. Salary according to qualifications. The application will be received by the undersigned upto 30th April, 1924. Secretary, the Swadeshi Stores Ltd., Burma, 15, Barr Street, Rangoon.
A 19412

SPECIAL REDUCTION for a short time only in Typewriting and Shorthand Fees. Unique advantage to those desirous of learning Pitman's Phonetic Shorthand and Touch Typewriting. Do investigate. General Speed Practice Class every morning. STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., 259-261, Hornby Road, Oppo. Messrs. Cox & Co., Fort, Bombay.
A WS

WANTED—An ASSISTANT, who must be Keen on Scouting to the Secretary to the Bombay Provincial Boy Scouts Council, salary Rs. 150-10-200. Must be able to keep accounts and help edit a Headquarters Gazette. A Scouter preferred. Applications should be sent to the undersigned, before 1st May, 1924. A. C. MILLER, Provincial Secretary to the Bombay Boy Scouts Council, 4, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Road, Poona.
A 19396

SALARY RS. 100—200 PER MONTH IN 30 DAYS.—We can help you to these salaries. We have done this for others. Learn an absolutely NEW SHORTHAND in 30 days BY POST. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. Only 9 Characters and 3 Rules. 2 days FREE trial. NO MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 3 annas stamp. HAWAID COLLEGE, S. 2, RAWALPINDI.
(A) (S)

WANTED:—SECRETARIES for new Branch offices of an established Insurance Company, (started in 1908) to be opened at Poona, Surat and Goa. Decent remuneration for decent and capable persons. Security of one to two thousand rupees, in cash or in the shares of the Company essential. Those who are in a position to form, at these stations, a local Board of Directors of respectable people would be given preference. Lady canvassers also required. Good terms. Apply to Box No. 154, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R10126

WANTED—A HEADMASTER for the Madrassa Mohammedia Randeria High School, Rangoon, a GRADUATE with a knowledge of Urdu, Persian or Gujaratee. Preference will be given to a man of experience. Salary Rs. 200 plus Rs. 80 Superintendence allowance. Application stating age, and with copies of testimonials should reach the undersigned before the 25th of April, 1924. The SECRETARY, M. M. Randeria High School, No. 14, 28th Street, S.S.J. Masjid Office, Rangoon.
A 19383

WANTED.

A CHIEF SECRETARY for the Bombay Presidency for a well established Insurance and Financial concern on a decent salary and commission. Investment of Rs. 5,000/- cash in the shares of the Company essential. Apply stating qualifications and previous experience to Box No. 600A, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Experienced INSURANCE CLERK with knowledge of Accident business, must know Shorthand and Typing. Apply: MATHRADAS AND CO., York Building, Hornby Road.
A 19417

WANTED—An experienced SHORTHAND TYPIST in a Solicitors' Firm. Apply stating salary and experience to Box No. 186, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R10243

WANTED—TRAVELLING AGENTS, CANVASSERS and TRADERS for our most saleable Nutcrackers. Write for terms and illustrated Booklet to:—CHHATBAR COY., 4, Jamnagar.
R10244

WANTED—A COMMERCIAL TEACHER for a High School in Punjab, salary according to qualifications, apply sharp, to THE MANAGER, ORIENTAL SERVICE BUREAU, DELHI.
A R10223

WANTED—ASSISTANT DENTAL SURGEON with English qualifications for the Rammanbai Nair Dental Hospital. For particulars apply to the undersigned. DR. D. D. SATHAYE, L. R. C. P. S. Superintendent, National Medical College, Bombay 10.
A 19427

WANTED—An Honest, energetic and experienced COMPOUNDER to attend Free Dispensary for three hours from 10-30 a.m. to 1-30 p.m. Apply personally to DIPCHAND DAUDOOMAL, Fetehchand Rawaldas old Building, Barbhai Mohola.
A R10221

WANTED—A LADY SUPERINTENDENT for the Mahomedan Female Orphanage, Chinchpogley: Salary Rs. 70 to Rs. 150 according to qualifications with free food and lodgings. Apply stating age educational qualifications, whether single or married, to THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, Head Police Office, Bombay.
A 19418

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATION for Young Parsee as a SALESMAN in Shop, having experienced in Wines, Spirits and Oilmans Stores., Apply Box No. 184, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B 10236

PARSI YOUTH with banking experience, steady energetic and hard-working, holds excellent testimonials, desires situation of a cashier, accountant, or any other post, Bombay or up-country. Apply Box No. 182, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R10233

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET.—MOTOR GARAGES, very comfortable, Girgaum Back Road. S. S. SAHIBWALLA.
C R10204

OPPOSITE MARINE LINES STATION, a very large BLOCK is TO BE LET A high Class Hindus.
C R10173

TO LET—LARGE FLAT, 2nd floor, chocolate coloured building, suitable for office or residence, opposite two elephants, Imperial Cinema, Girgaon Back Road.
C R10234

TO LET and FOR SALE—Splendid Houses and Lands at Lanowla and Khandala. Apply KHESHEV DEVMAN MEHTAJI, Lanowla.
C R10217

TO BE LET—A BUNGALOW, situated on the Ghodbunder Road, Borivli, for high class Hindu Family. Apply SUNDERDAS T. RAJDA, 45, Old Hanuman Lane, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
C R10053

TO LET—Fort, Apollo Street, British Hotel Lane, No. 46 D, near Duke & Sons, in Lakhani Mansions, under construction, ROOMS, suitable for Offices, Godowns, Printing Presses, necessary conveniences or alterations made to meet tenants' requirements.
C R10241

TO BE LET—GODOWNS and BLOCKS con. Big Drawing Room, 4 Bed rooms, Baths, etc., in Soneji House, Sandhurst Road opp. Dr. Parekh's Hospital. Apply DR. SONEJI.
C R10242

TO BE LET—Well ventilated and Good-Accommodated BLOCKS, ROOMS and GODOWNS in Gordhan Building, Charni Road, near West-End Cinema. Apply Sir MANGALDAS HOUSE, Lamington Road.
C R10240

TO BE LET—At New Nagpada, 2nd Peerkhan Street, Mistry Building, separate BLOCKS on 3 years' lease terms. Apply JAFFER MAHOMED MISTRY, Nishanpada Road, Bombay No. 9.
C R10110

TO LET—Very convenient, self-contained FLATS of 4 and 5 rooms each, in two new buildings near Matunga Station (G. I. P. R.), very healthy locality. Rents moderate. Apply to RAO BAHADUR S. V. RAJADHYAKSHA, "Anandashram", Harvey Road, Gamdevi, Bombay.
C 19381

TO LET IMMEDIATELY at Hughes Road, an extensive and up-to-date SHOWROOM with basement, best suited for large motor, dress-making and other business requiring first class display, plenty of space for office, conveniences for workshop, if necessary, very moderate rent, immediate occupation. Particulars could be had from T.R. PRATT (Bombay) Ltd. Hughes Road, Bombay.
C 19249

OOTACAMUND—TO LET—ROSSMOYNE Large commodious Bungalow, fully furnished and fitted with Electric Light, suitable for Princes or large families. Drawing room, Ante-room, Dining-room, Pantry, office, Glazed verandah, four bed-rooms, five bath-rooms, Kitchen, Horse stalls, Coach-house, Garage, Poultry house, Dog kennels.—Apply to DASTUR & CO., Solicitors, Hornby Road, Bombay.
C 19399

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—12 sets of furnished quarters, well ventilated, comfortable and commodious. Apply sharp to Messrs. RATIRAM DHARAMSAKAM, Contractors, Mount Abu.
C R10146

TO LET—SHOPS, GODOWNS, ROOMS for Office and Residence, "Abba Building", Carnac Road. Apply HAJEE MAHD. ADDA, 173, Jackeria, Masjid, Bombay.
C R10176

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

WANTED—BALING STEEL HOOP, 18 guage, send tenders, MERCHANT'S PRESS, Parasuraopet.
R R10226

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Complete CENEMATOGRAPH PLANT, one excellent Blackstone Engine with necessary tank and stores; a 5.5 K.W. Dynamo and a 4 H. P. Electric Motor and a brand new Cameragraph for immediate sale. Excellent opportunity for intending Cinema investors and theatre owners. For particulars please apply T. R. BODHANKER, Merchant and Commission Agent, Amaraoti, (Berar.)
G R10218

MAHATMA GANDHI'S CONVALESCENCE at Juhu is sure certificate for sanitation, also Pandit Motilal Nehru staying at Juhu expresses his satisfaction with the coolness of the place, which is owing to the shady palm groves and gently rolling ocean in front. A very desirable plot of 6,500 yards at Juhu, facing the sea and suitable for sanitarium is for sale. Apply Box No. 185, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
G R10237

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR,

"Sunday Chronicle."

Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangement for Ladies. Managing Proprietor: GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street, corner Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

UNPARALLELED RECORD OF SUCCESSES—Candidates Coached by an Expert Educationist in SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING (New Era Method 3 months' Course with speed) Accountancy, Law, Banking, Economics, Secretaryship, Business Training, Filing, Correspondence, English Literature, etc., Individual Tuition. SERVICE GUARANTEED. 4 P.J. Gold and 12 SILVER MEDALS will be awarded to best speed Writers. SPECIAL SHORTHAND SPEED CLASSES. Preparation for Professional and All Commercial Examinations. Specialised Postal Training for Up-Country Students. Apply, the PRINCIPAL LENTIN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 283, Hornby Road.
M 10231

THE GOKHALE EDUCATION SOCIETY'S NASIK ARTS COLLEGE—Affiliated as a Second Grade College by the Bombay University will be opened on the 29th June, 1924, in its new premises near Sharanpur. Students seeking admission to the Intermediate Class should immediately apply with a deposit of Rs. 10 for registration of their names. Students of the First Year Class will be admitted after the result of the Matriculation Examination in May. This year only 75 students are allowed in the Inter Class and 100 in the First Year Class, Hostel arrangements can be made for a limited number of students on application. T.A. KULKARNI, Principal, Gholap's Bunglow, Nasik.
M 19398

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

TYPEWRITER PRICES SPECIALLY REDUCED.—Super Grade Factory Rebuilt (like new) Remington Visible Typewriters and Secondhand Remingtons, Underwoods, Olivers, Coronas, and Vernacular Typewriters. A visit will convince you. Also spare parts, Ribbons, Carbons, etc., etc. Repairs a Speciality. STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., 259-261, Hornby Road, Opp. Messrs. COX & CO., Fort, Bombay.
T S

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PLANTA CASTOR OIL

Manufactured from decorticated seed, odourless and tasteless No eructation. No hiccup, no griping, no nausea. Price As. 5 for 2½ oz. bottle and Re. 1 for 16 oz. bottle. Sold by all well-known Chemists, etc., V.P.P. sent.

Write PLANTA DRUG MFG. CO., near Parsi Statue, Byculla, Bombay.
T

ARE YOU DOWN WITH

Malarial Fever

EVERY NOW and AGAIN?
There is a mighty good way open.
RIGHT NOW to be rid of the demon.

"Neocuro"

the reliable GERMAN REMEDY for you.
BURNHAM MACKAY & CO.,
110, Prince Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS FOR BOMBAY.

NEW ARRIVALS.

HAND MADE CRYSTAL GLASS, TABLEWARE BEAUTIFULLY CUT COMPLETE SETS OF 98 PIECES FROM RS. 550.

JEWELLERS, LTD.
Treasure House,
Churchgate St.,
BOMBAY.

DWARKA.

"TEMPLE" BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT

IF you want BEST CEMENT, buy always the above. Superior to all other Indian Brands and Imported Cement. Government tests show marvellous superiority of this Cement. Present this advertisement at our office for a current year's calendar. Apply for further particulars and booklet to

THE DWARKA CEMENT CO., LTD.,
2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

HENNA (MENHDHI)

WE are real cultivators of purest HENNA (MENHDHI) and supply leaves and powder at very moderate rates. The ORIENTAL AND OCCIDENTAL CO., Fatehpuri, DELHI.
T 10199

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—

	Rs.
Corona Folding, New Improved Model, ...	207
Corona Folding No. 3, Rs. 110, 120, 130, 140,	175
Remington 7, Rs. 75, 2 Cols. 85, 8, 2 Cols.	75
Oliver 3, Rs. 75, 90, 9, 175, 10, Brief ...	200
Oliver 5, American Rebuilt, Rs. 190, No. 9	225
Multiplex Hammond, 150, Yost 20, New Types	185
Empire 1, Rs. 90, Mercedes, German Make,	190
L. C. Smith 2, Rs. 110, 5, 125, 8, 150, ...	200
Remington 10, 150, 225, Bijou, 150, 225, ...	250
Remington 11, 175, 225, Underwood 5, 150,	175
Remington 10, Factory Rebuilt, as new, ...	270
Mahrati Remington 9, 125, Monarch Visible,	250
Gujerati Remington 9, 160, Monarch Visible	200
Brand New Yost 20, Latest, any size, ...	250

NICOLLS & COMPANY.
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 21223. S

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITERS BARGAINS:—

	Rs.
Corona Folding New Improved, Latest	207
Remington Visible	140
Underwood 3, Rs. 150, Oliver 3	75
Oliver No. 5 Rs. 110, No. 9 latest	175
Empire No. 1 Rs. 90. No. 2 latest	140
Royal No. 10 latest like New	165
Rex Visible latest 110. L. C. Smith	140
Hammond Multiplex Portable like New	185

Ribbons, Carbon Papers. Repairs to All makes.

GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO.,
24, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
B

ON VIEW—G. E. CHATESFIELD, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S., valuable furniture, old blackwood open carved furniture, cottage piano by Shiedmayer & Co., of the whole bungalow will be sold by Messrs. Bennett & Co., at Pawai Road, from Mount Pleasant Road on SATURDAY the 12th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)
T R10216

AUCTION SALE—On SUNDAY, the 13th inst. at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at 19, Colaba Chambers, Middle Colaba, valuable dining, drawing bedrooms and office furniture, Chesterfield Sofas, Roll top table, Solid ice chest, white enamelled beds glass, crockery, plated-ware, carpets, etc., etc., the property of G.F. Long, Esqr., of Royal Indian Marine and others. Auctioneers BYREN & CO.
T R10222

PROFESSION.

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA

10,000 PACKETS FREE.

I have arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of my cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission.

LEPROSY AND ITS TREATMENT.

A close study of this treatise will enable even a lay reader to treat cases of leprosy and all forms of skin disease with success without the assistance of a medical man.

Price Rs. 2. V. P. charges As. 5.

Correspondence in Hindi, Urdu, Bengali or English.

PANDIT KRIPARAM,
Nadibagan Lane, Salkia, CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS:—Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent Insertion ..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTIFICATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED, for the information of the public, that with effect from the 1st May, 1924, the Offices of the Assistant Health Officers, F & G Wards, will be removed from Dadar to the Vaccination Building, Poibaadi, Parel Tram Terminus.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
(Sd.) J. E. SANDILANDS,
Executive Health Officer.
Public Health Deptt:
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 10th April 24.
C19439

NOTICE.

A HARD WASTE or Cop Bottom Waste Braker Machine of six Cylinders, Platt Brothers' Make, is to be sold. Offers are invited. If desired the Machine can be seen in the NARSINGGIRJI MILL, Station Road, Sholapur.

PREMCHAND VADILAL,
Acting Manager.
The Narsinggirji Mfg. Co., Sholapur.
C19392

TELEPHONES-SECONDHAND.

A large number of second-hand Ericsson magneto telephones for disposal, tested and equal to new. Rs. 40 each.

Apply:
BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LTD.
Telephone Buildings, BOMBAY.
C18798

CHEAP TICKETS FOR "EASTER HOLIDAYS."

CONCESSION TICKETS at a fare and one-third for 1st and 2nd classes and at a fare and half for Inter class passengers for double journey will be issued to passengers travelling for distances over 50 miles from 17th to 20th April, 1924, available for completion of return journey upto midnight of 23rd April, 1924.

A. E. TYLDEN-PATTENSON.
Ag. Chief Traffic Manager.
G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, 9th April, 1924.
C19405

THE INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE NAVIGATION AND TRADING CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

EASTER CONCESSION TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS at 1 1/2 fares will be issued to Cabin and Upper Class Passengers from Bombay to all the Ports served by the Company's Malwan and Goa Line Steamers, from Wednesday, the 16th April 1924, and will be available for completion of the return voyage upto 12 noon of THURSDAY, the 24th April, 1924.

Return Tickets can only be had at the Company's Booking Office at the Ferry Wharf, Alexandra Dock.

NOTE.—The Malwan Line Steamer sailing from Bombay on THURSDAY, the 17th April 1924, will sail at 6-0 p.m. (S.T.) sharp instead of at 2 p.m. (S.T.) specially for the convenience of persons going out of Bombay in the Easter Holidays.

G. R. DESAI,
Secretary.
Sunna Mahal, Dhobi Talao,
Bombay, 9th April, 1924.
C19406

THE SASSOON AND ALLIANCE SILK MILL CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of Rs. 75 (Rupees Seventy-five) per share free of Income Tax for the year ending 31st December, 1923, has been declared and will be paid to those shareholders whose names appear on the Register on the 24th day of March, 1924, on and after MONDAY, the 14th day of April, 1924, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3 Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, from 12 noon to 4 p.m. (S. T.).

Dividend Warrants will be posted to shareholders at their registered addresses in due course.

An intimation of change of address should be given to the Company.

By order of the Board,
David Sassoon & Co., Ltd.,
H. H. SAWYER, Manager,
Secretaries & Treasurers.
Bombay, 4th April, 1924. 19367

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for public information that the five Shares Nos. 5654 to 5658 of the Morvi Bank, Ltd., standing in my name are LOST. Anyone dealing with these is personally responsible.

HARIDAS NAGJI VORA,
Bhuleshwar,
Cathedral Street, No. 41/43.
10238

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

THE ATTENTION OF JURYMEN is directed to the Preliminary Jury lists published in the "Bombay Government Gazette" of the 10th instant.

Suggestions for alterations or corrections in the said lists should be sent in writing to the Clerk of the Crown or the undersigned on or before the 15th instant.

ISHWARDAS LUKHMIDAS,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Sheriff's Office, High Court.
Bombay, 10th April, 1924.
19419

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

EASTER HOLIDAY CONCESSION TICKETS 1924.

RETURN JOURNEY TICKETS at 1 1/3 fares will be issued to 1st and 2nd class passengers for distances over 50 miles and 1½ fares to Intermediate Class passengers for distances over 50 miles during the ensuing Easter Holidays. For periods of availability, etc., see the Notices exhibited at stations.

F. J. H. SIEVWRIGHT,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 5th April, 1924.
C19390

MEALS IN DINING CARS.

IN future passengers intending to have meals in the Dining Cars, must purchase the necessary meal tickets. Meals cannot be guaranteed for passengers not possessing such tickets. If meals are supplied, an additional charge will be made.

Meal Tickets, (for Dining Cars only) will be sold at the booking offices at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, Devlali, Nasik Road, Delhi, Jubbulpore and Raichur and also by the Refreshment Room Managers (on the platform) or at the booking offices at the following stations:—

Agra Cantt. Bhusawal, Bhopal, Itarsi, Khandwa, Manmad, Muttra, Nagpur, Poona and Wadi.

A. E. TYLDEN-PATTENSON,
Ag. Chief Traffic Manager.
G. I. P. Ry.
Bombay, 8-4-24. 19424.

NOTICE.

S.S. "INDIA" (Ex. Vorwaerts), "PANJIM" (Ex. Numantia) "DAMAO" (Ex Brisbane.)

CONSIGNEES of the above steamers, seized at Mormugao, by order of the Government of Portugal on 1916, are hereby notified that after 30th June, proximo, no more Release Orders shall be paid by the Commission Controlling the Affairs of ex-German and Austrian Steamers.

All the consignees in possession of such Release Orders, must present them for payment till the above date, to the Undersigned.

Letters regarding this matter may be sent to the Undersigned C/o Consulate-General for Portugal, Ormiston Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated 9th April, 1924.
Bombay.

(Sd.) HENRIQUE A. G. CARDOSO,
President of the Commission Controlling the Affairs ex-German and Austrian Steamers.
C19431.

NOTICE.

CONTRACT for electric lights upto 300 lamps in the Dohad Municipal area will be given by public auction on 1st May, 1924, at 3 p.m. in the Municipal Office. Contractors should present themselves on the day when the conditions will be read.

PRESIDENT,
Dohad Municipality.
C19428

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for providing sett-stone pavement on 9" cement concrete foundations along Kalachowky Road from Parel Road to Reay Road will be received up to 1 p.m. (B. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of April, 1924.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
T. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer.
Bombay 11-4-1924.
Office of the Executive Engineer,
Bombay Municipality.
C19429

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. JOSEPH FRANCIS RAPHAEL D'ALMEIDA and THOMAS WILLIAM D'ALMEIDA, of Bandra Christian Inhabitants, the proving Executors of the Will of late Mr. DOMINIC FRANCIS DE ALMEIDA have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 14K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All those pieces of land of the Khoti tenure situate at Vashivra near Andheri in the Registration Sub-district of Bandra containing by admeasurement 6 acres or thereabouts and bearing Survey No. 1, Falni Nos. 7, 8, 10, 11 (half), 20, Survey No. 3, Pot No. 3, Falni No. 5, Survey No. 17, Pot No. 2, Survey No. 19, Pot No. 7, Survey No. 37, Falni Nos. 9, 55, 57, Survey No. 38, Falni No. 2 and 3 and Survey No. 40, Falni No. 23.

Dated this 5th day of April, 1924.

MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

19375

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the Draft last Will and Testament of GOVIND SADASHIV LELE, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Girgaum Back Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, retired Railway Servant. ..... Deceased.

SHRIPED VISHNU LIMAYE, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant residing at Girgaum Back Road, outside the Fort, a Clerk in the Customs Department, Bombay. .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this First day of April, in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and in the fourteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd). P. B. MALABARI
Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

Dated 1st day of April, 1924.

Messrs. THATTE & CO.
Petitioner's Attorneys.

True Copy.
THATTE & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

C 19425

AUCTION SALE.

MISTRY & CO.

Auctioneers.
Telephone 25152.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE CARVED AND PLAIN SPECIALLY MADE TO ORDER HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE BY ROBERT WIMBRIDGE AND OTHERS GERMAN MAKE, COTTAGE PIANO, GRAMOPHONE, RICH GLASS CROCKERY CUTLERY, PLATEDWARE, ETC.

Auction Sale TO-MORROW at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.) Mafli Mansion, 1st Floor, Altamount Road, Cumballa Hill, made to order open carved and plain household furniture made by Robert Wimbridge and other makers such as sliding, dining table, chairs, sideboard, dinner waggon, dumbwaiter, leather lined Chesterfield, suites of sofas and chairs drawing room mahoganised corner Cabinets, table lamp tapestry lined silver show case, English cash box, rich pictures carpets, very valuable drawing room suite in 10 pieces writing table, book case, revolving chairs, piano, brass and iron beds, reclining sofa, full sized mirror and panel doo almyrahs, clothes and gown press, dressing chest of drawers, washing table hatstand, mantelpiece, rich glass, crockery, cutlery, platedware, cooking utensils, etc.

1 Six Cylinder Buick Motor Car in perfect running order.

Property of a European gentleman and others has been brought for auction at the above address.

Catalogues are published and property is on view.

MISTRY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 12th April, 1924.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
122, Apollo Street, Fort
Telephone No. 20521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

Auction sale of very valuable and artistic household furniture by well-known makers, crockery, glassware, rich platedware, etc.,

Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 12th April, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at No. 2 Pulton Road, opp. J. J. School of Arts, very valuable and handsome made-to-order household furniture, also blackwood carved furniture, rich glass and porcelainware, best platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, mirror back full size sideboards, solid teakwood hall screen, dumbwaiters and crockery stands, rich carpets, ttpestry-lined drawing room suite, English almyrahs, silver cabinets Chesterfield sofas and chairs, ice box, gamophone, cabinet, writing table, tapestry lined silver show cases, glass door book cases, reclining sofas, full iron framed cottage piano by Albert Fahr mahoganized bed room furniture, single and double bedsteads, mirror and plain almyrahs dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, hat-stands, cane furniture, meat safe, grandfather wall clock, etc., etc.

The property of A. E. Lambourne, Esq., The above is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 12th April, 1924.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 11.

S S Lamba Maru, Wada, Kobe.
S S Bandra, Fisher, Busreh.
S S Macedonia, Potter, London.

DEPARTURES.

April 11.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S S Kasenga, James, Calcutta.
S S City of Karachi, Thompson, Karachi.
S S Begum Robb, Desagoa Bay.
S S Malwa, Lemare, London.
S S Nagpore, Jones, Shanghai.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Tamba Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Poltevera for New York.
Steamer Vasna for Persian Gulf.

S S Tamba Maru:—The N Y K steamer Tamba Maru, 3570 tons, Captain N Wada, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Bandra:—The B I S N Company's steamer Bandra, 1877 tons, Captain J Fisher, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Macedonia:—The P and O S N Company's English mail steamer Macedonia, 5689 tons, Captain Potter arrived in harbour yesterday from London with the outward mails of the 27th ultimo, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Kasenga:—The F F Campbell Company's steamer Kasenga, 3644 tons, Captain James, will sail to-day from harbour for Calcutta, with same bottom cargo.

S S City of Karachi:—The City Line steamer City of Karachi, 3571 tons, Captain A Thompson, will sail to-day from harbour for Karachi, with general cargo.

S S Malwa:—The P and O S N Company's English mail steamer Malwa, 5925 tons, Captain W R Lemore, will sail to-day from Bellard Pier Station at (2 p.m.) for London, with th chomeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Nagpore:—The P and O S N Company's China and Japan mail steamer Nagpore, 3226 tons, Captain C Jones, will sail to-day from harbour for Shanghai, etc., with mails, a general cargo and 3 passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(FRIDAY, April 11.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Tamba Maru 3553, Kobe, 24/4 N Y Kaisha.
2 Malwa, 5984, London, 12-4, P & O S N Co.
3 Lima Maru, 4297, Java, 15/4, N Y Kaisha.
4 Inkula 3289 K'chi N F, L Edwards Ld.
5 Alipore 3271 Japan, 9/4 M M & Co.
5 Hatipara 5040 N.F., N.F., M M & Co.
6 Clan MacIver 3621, Calicut 17/4 J F & Co.
7 Matiana 5454, Antwerp, 18/4 M M & Co.
11 Andijk 4037 Colombo, 14/4 E D Sassoon and Co.
12 City of Calcutta, 4902, Karachi 12/4 K N & Co.
13 Urbino 3212, Dunkirk, 16/4 K N & Co.
14 Genova 4207 Genova, 15/4 M Italiana.
17 Izabaran 2661 Marseilles 22/4, Graham and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Sumatra Maru, 4272, Japan, 12/4, O. S Kaisha.
2 City of Karachi, 3571 K'ohi, 11/4 K N and Co.
3 Barpeta 1877, P Gulf, 16/4, M M & Co.
5 Ganloise 2924, Genoa, 18/4, T M & Co.
6 Jalareera, 2853 Rangoon, 14/4, S S N Co.
10 & 11 Begum, 3656 D. Bay 12/4 T M & Co.
15 Sausalar 1718 Genoa, 15/4 A S Shushtary and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B Garmula 3234 Karachi, 12/4 M M & Co.
C & R Penang Maru, 3215, Japan, 17/4, N Y Kaisha.
K Sultania, 2758, NF, NF, A S Shustary.
N Nagpore, 3226, N F, 15/4 M M & Co.
P Chakrata 3602 N F, M M & Co.
Piave, 4634, NF, Graham & Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Delba due about 18th April, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mantua due about 25th April, Agent P and O S N Co.
Moldavia due about 2nd May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Caledonia due about 9th May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Morea due about 16th May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 23rd May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mooltan due about 30th May, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Domala due about 7th April, Agent B I S Co.
Mashobra due about 27th April, Agent B I S N Co.
Durenda due about 18th May, Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Scindia due about 9th April, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Paris due about 16th April, Agent K N Co.
Massilia due about 23rd April, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Nagpore due about 9th April, Agent K N Co.
Circassia due about 11th May, Agent W A Graham Co.
Olympia due about 24th May, Agent W A Graham Co.
City of Canterbury due about 24th May, Agent K N Co.

FROM HULL.

Kathlamba (not fixed), Agent J F Co,
Othello (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Sagoland due about 12th April L Edward.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Hoogkerk due about 23rd April, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Bovenkirk due about 14th May, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Cracovia due about 18th April, Agent Lloyd Triestino Co.
Bohema (not fixed), Agent Venice S N Co.

FROM GENOA.

Filippo Artelli due about 22nd April, Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

City [illegible]inth due about 9th April F F Ca[illegible]

Minetic due about 23rd April, Agent F F Campbell Co.

FROM KOBE.

Atlas Maru due about 14th April, Agent O S Kaisha.
Genoa Maru due about 16th April, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Burma Maru due about 26th April, Agent O S Kaisha.
Sado Maru due about 28th April, Agent N Y Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Perim due about 7th April, Agent P & O S N Co.
Sicilia due about 13th April, Agent P & O S N Co.
Jeypore due about 22nd April, Agent P & O S N Co.
Padua due about 30th April, Agent P & O S N Co.
Lahore due about 3rd May, Agent P & O S N Co.
Soudan due about 14th May, Agent P & O S N Co.
Mirzapore due about 24th May, Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karoa due about 5th April, Agent B I S N Co.
Karagola due about 19th April, Agent B I S N Co.
Karapara due about 3rd May, Agent B I S N Co.

EXPORTS.

April 11.

S S Scindia for Liverpool:—100 bales cotton, H M Mehta and Co. 9 bales woollen carpets and rags, Flaming Shaw and Co.

S S City of Calcutta for Liverpool:—46 bales cotton, Patel Cotton Co.; 50 0bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Izabran for Trieste:—64 cwt assafetida, E Virji and Co. 715 bales cotton, Patel Cotton Co., 275 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 108 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 110 bales cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Izabran for Venice:—330 bales cotton, Bombay Co. 224 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Piave for Antwerp:—1000 cwt. myrobolam, B Damji and Co.

S S Piave for Barcelona:—1000 cwt rape seed Ralli Bros. 675 bales cotton, T M Kaisha; 600 bales cotton F P, F F Campbell and Co. 50 bales cotton S Hemraj; 100 bales cotton E. Spinner and Co. 150 baes cotton, Vokart Bros 750 bales cotton, Japan Cotto T Co.; 1000 bales cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S City of Karachi for Ghet:—350 bales cotton, Bombay Co.

S S City of Karachi for Antwerp:—55 bales cotton Bombay Co.

S S Palavara for New York:—300 cwt. mustard seed, Thomas Cook and Sons; 3 cases cardamom oil, Thomas Cook & Son; 1875 cwt. Myrabollam V. Bhaskar; 93 cases woollen carpet Cox's Shipping Agency; 300 cwt. brown mustard seed Cox's Shipping Agency; 3062 rwt myrabollam B Damji & Co.; 5 vales cotton, Andrew yule & Co.; 10,000 cwt byrabollams, P Mathradas & Co.; 1475 bales, cotton F P, F F Campbell & Co.; 1,000 ton manganese ore, Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd.;

S S Palavara for Philadelphia:—12 cases Chinaware, American Export Co.

S S Palavara to Baltimore:—5000 tons manganese ore, Shivrajpur Syndicate Ld.

S S Ganloise for Genoa:—110 bales cotton, J A Beglie and Co.; 180 bales cotton, Langley and Co. 795 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 1000 cwt. castor seed, Ralli Bros.; 5000 cwt. linseed, Ralli Bros.

S S Matiana for Havre:—100 bales hemp F. P F F Campbell and Co.

S S Matiana for Ghent:—128 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Matiana for Antwerp:—25 bales hemp F P, F F Campbell and Co. 1000 cwt myrobollam, F F Campbell and Co. 300 cwt myrobollam, Kalyandas Bros.; 18005 cwt myrobollam, P Mathuradas and Co.

S S Matiana for Hull:—200 cwt fennel seed, A Durst. 200 cwt dill seed, A Durst.

S S Genova for Genoa:—32 bales silk waste Gorio Ld. 6 bales hemp, F P F F Campbell and Co. 5 bales raw silk, R Bossi and Co.

S S Genova for Malta:—14 bales G M cotton twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

S S Urbino for Antwerp:—500 cwt myrobollam, C Jivanlal and Co. 100 bales hemp, S Permanand; 14 cases dried cow guts, S M H Kadarbux.

S S Urbino for Ghent:—330 bales cotton, Patel Cotton Co.

S S Inkula for Hamburg:—30 bales oily cotton fly, K Vishram and Co. 400 cwt buffalo horns, L Tharia and Sons; 62 bales wool for carpet, Shamjimal, 180 cwt gum olibahamon Ebrahim and Co. 18 cases Pig bristles, Grindlay and Co. 100 cwt ground nut oil cake, Fornant and Co.; 105 cwt gum Arabic, Ebrahim and Co. 195 cwt. turmeric Ebrahim and Co.; 105 cwt gum Arabic, P Kooverjee and Co. 110 bales cotton K Vishram and Co. 110 bales cotton Langley and Co.

S S Inkula for Brennen:—100 cwt coffee, Thos Cook and Sons.

S S Inkula for Antwerp:—3 cases dried cow guts, S M A Kadarbux.

S S Inkula for Amsterdam:—200 cwt coffee, Thos Cook and Sons.

S S Inkula for Rotterdam:—3 cases dried cow guts, S M H Kadarbux; 55 bales cotton E Spinner and Co.; 126 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 1060 cwt crushed bones, F Ebrahim and Co. 105 bales manilla rope cutting M Somji, 60 bales cotton cansas cutting, M Somji.

S S Garamala for Sydney:—400 cwt myrobollam, P Mathuradas and Co.

S S Garamala for Melborne:—20 cwt myrobollam, P Mathuradas and Co.

IMPORTS.

April 11.

S S Anniston City from New York. Agents M M and Co.:—121 cases antees, 21 cases automobiles, 20 cases force food, 25 cases butter colour, 30 cases vaseline pet gelley, 36 cases vaseline, 59 cases antiphlogestine, 15 cases grape nut, 50 cases Insterine, 104 cases playing cards, 52 cases varnish, 15 cases bromo paper, 158 cases medicines, 181 cases alum fluid coiled sheet, 32 cases auto parts, 297 cases Quaker Oats, 15 cases canned peaches, 16 cases bicarb of soda crystal, 45 cases gas mantle, 718 packages hurricane lanterns, 42 packages fellow's syrup, 10 cases fellow's syrup 560 cases lubricating oil, 100 drums lubricating oil, 8 drums pet. lubricating grease, 1 case pet. lubricating grease, 589 bars silver, 88 bundles parafine scale, 19 bundles auto springs 46 drums dye stuff, 125 bales domestic, 71 bales prited paper, 91 bales s/hand clothing, 34 bales cotton remnants.

S S Halipara from Rangoon. Agents:—British India S N Co. Ld.:—1007 pieces teak squares, 340 pieces Teak post, 326 pieces teak planks, 12053 pieces teak tea boards, 8722 bundles teak tea boards, 8876 bundles teak scantling, 42569 pieces teak scantling 6048 pieces sleeper, 6133 pieces short sleeper, 1509 pieces K. scantling, 57 tins s/s sauce, 100 bags white wax, 1600 cases candles, 474 cases cutch, 50 bales cotton, 15 bales cotton yarn.

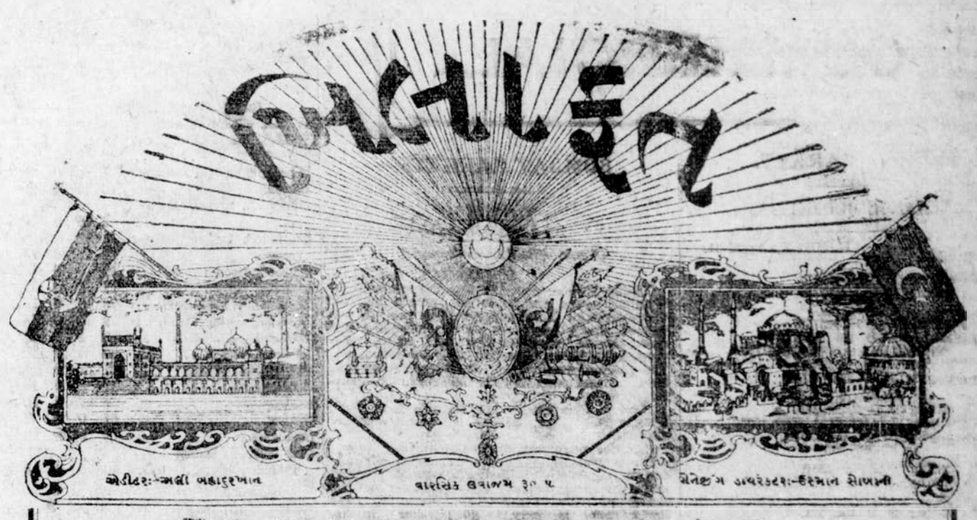
From Tuticorin:—10 cases cardmoms, 68 bags cardmoms.

From Cochin:—150 kobblins hooka shell, 100 cases cocoogem, 81 cases dried ginger, 102 cases tea.

From Calicut:—200 bales cotton yarn, 842 bales cotton, 588 bags cocoanut, 200 bags copra 32500 half bricks, 160 bundles coir yarn, 200 gutties coir yarn, 55 jotha baskr mangoes, 170 jottas mangoes, 25 cases mangoes.

From Buddgerg:—964 bags copra, 307 bags Boda copra, 426 bags moist cocoanut, 680 bags dry cocoanut.

From Mangalore:—278 bags copra, 103 bags coffee husks, 25 bags supotey.



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COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

BOMBAY, April 11.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 11/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 23/32.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 23/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 3/4.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/4 31/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/4 25/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/4 15/16.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 475.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 525.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 515.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 138¼.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 132½.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 171.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 233.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 169.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 334.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.33-1/2.
London—Paris Frcs. 72.40.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.70.
London—Brussels Frcs. 85.20.
London—Berlin Marks.
London—Rome Liras 98.00.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady market.

London, April. 10.

Tele Transfers	..	
Bar Gold	.. ..	Mutilated
Bar Silver Spot	.. ..	

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 11.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/4 23/32
Bank Demand	1/4 3/4
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1/4 31/32
Fcs. Demand	470
American Dollars	334
Hongkong Dollars	171
Shanghai	233
Japan	139
Singapore	169

Market Steady.

BULLION

BOMBAY, April 11.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 16/6/9.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 16/7.
Bar gold ready Rs. 25/14/6.
Bar gold forward Rs. 26/15/3.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 26/0/3.
Bar silver ready Rs. 80/9
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 80/13.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 81/3.

LONDON, April 10.

Bar gold ready s. 85-2.
Silver ready d. 33-0.
Silver forward d. 33-0.

TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet—Continent bought, China sold. Little business.

GOLD.

Bombay, Apr. 11.

Ready.—25—14—6

Vaida. Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m
Chitor 26—0—6	25—15—3	26—15—3	
Vasakh 26—1—6	26—0—3	26—0—3	

Teji Mandi.
Chitor 0—2—0
Vasakh 0—5—3
Tone—Market Quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, Apr. 11.

Ready:— 80—11—0

Vaida Opening	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Chitor 81—2—0	80—13—0	80—13—0	
Vasakh 81—7—0	81—3—0	81—3—0	

Teji Mandi:—
Chitor 0—8—0
Vasakh 1—5—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BOMBAY, April 11.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 67/9.
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 84/12.
5 per cent War Loan Rs. 94/8.
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 97/8.
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 98/8.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 103/2.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 104/2.
6 per cent Bonds due 1926 Rs. 101/6.
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 101/10.
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 103/2.
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 104/2.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 108/4.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 77/8.
3 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 101/4.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 77.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101/4.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 77.

SHARES.

BOMBAY, April 11.

The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1395, India 78, Central Bank 25/4 and Eastern Bank 79.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 412/8, Bombay Cotton 530, Bombay Dying 722/8, Bradbury 430, Century 381/4, Cent. India 491/4, Colaba Land 177, Coorla 146/4xd, Crescent 238/12, Edw. Sassoon 210, Elphistone 42/8, Fazulbhoy 848/12, Finlay 555, Gokak 105, Ind. Bleaching 205, Ind. Malwa 392/8, Jamshed Mfg. 135, Kastoorchand 175, Khatao 207/8, Kohinoor 1670, Laxmi Cotton 5100, Madhowji 270, Mathuradas 307/8, New Great 386/4, New City 270, Pabani 312/8, Phoenix 442/8, Shapurji 385, Simplex 288/12, Swan 715, Vishnu Cotton 1750, Swadeshi 516/4 and Tata Mill 250.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 205, B. Burma 283/12, B. Burma N. I. 56/4, Bt. Burma Pet. 5/7, Bombay Tramway 93/2, Bombay Steam 86/4, Bundi Cement 9/8, Katni Ord. 67/8, Katni Defd. 170, New India Insur. 11/12, Shivrajpur 33, Tata Iron Ord. 25, Tata Iron Defd. 90, Tata Hydro 727/8, Scindia Steam 6/4.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Apl. 11.

To-day Reuter reported 3 to 25 points higher in old crops and 20 to 25 points in New Crops in New York futures. The market advanced sharp early on short covering but eased at the close on Wall St. selling. Liverpool has been reported 16 to 24 points up. The market declined at the opening on some long liquidation but later improved on general buying.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co. cable under date 10th Instant as follows:—

"Advise purchase on weakness."

The American markets continue to advance due to improved textile trade reports coupled with the progressive strengthening of the statistical position generally. We think that the advance is likely to go further in the near future and think well of buying on any weakness.

The local market as well shows signs of improvement and values are steadily improving.

Although a moderate advance was reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning easier at Rs. 582½ i. e. Rs. 4 lower than yesterday's closing rates for F. G. Broach April/May. At the opening jobbers and Bull Operators were buyers which raised the market to Rs. 588½. General selling caused the prices to decline to Rs. 586. Around this level shroffs and one Japanese House were moderate buyers and the values improved to Rs. 587½ but again declined to Rs. 585 on jobbers selling and closed at 4-30 p.m. at Rs. 586.

Fine Oomra May opened at Rs. 570 and advanced to Rs. 576 on brokers and Commission Houses buying, and after some fluctuations closed at Rs. 575 at 4 p.m. Whilst Oomra July opened at Rs. 574 and went up to Rs. 578 on Commission Houses buying, and after some fluctuations closed at Rs. 577 at 4 p.m. F.G. Bengal May and July were nominally quoted at Rs. 541 and Rs. 545 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton remained steady yesterday and the demand by Exporters and local millwalas was fairly good. About 6,000 Bs. are reported to have changed hands yesterday.

At Cotton Green the Bazar is closed for forward and ready business owing to the death of Seth Hemraj of Messrs. Shamji Hemraj & Co.

To-day only 100 Bs. Naosari were tendered against F.G. Broach Contracts.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT

April 11.

New York Market 10th April 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices.	Last known prices in Liverpool	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
31.02	May	31.95+93	31.63+61	31.27+25	
29.64	July		30.10+46	29.67+03	
25.43	Oct			25.63+20	
24.80	Dec			25.05+25	

Telegraphic market advices: May highest 31.95, lowest 31.25, range .70 points. Short covering met realising and Wall St. selling in sympathy with weak stock market. National Ginners Association report for U.S.A. Mills March consumption rumoured to be 480,000 Bales.

Liverpool Market 10th April 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11 a. m.	Closing Prices.	Since Previous close
18.32	May	18.07—25	18.23—04	18.52+20	
17.57	July	17.38—19	17.58+01	17.81+24	
15.02	Oct			15.18+16	
14.35	Jan			14.52+17	
14.20	Mar			14.37+17	
	Egyptian				
20.15	May			21.35+20	
19.00	Nov			19.25+25	

Telegraphic market advices: (1) New York sales futures on Wednesday last estimated at 325,000. (2) Cold rains in Arkansas and in the Eastern belt. At the opening long liquidation well absorbed. Shortage of contracts. Spot sales 10,000.

(3) American cross rate 433 1/2. May highest 18.68, lowest 18.06, range .62 points.

Another of our Liverpool friends cabled us on the 9th instant as under:—

"Although advance very rapid think not culminated."

Liverpool, April. 10.

		To-day's prices
Cotton Del. M.U.G.O.O.	May	18.52+.20
	July	17.81+.24
Liverpool.	Oct.	15.81+.16
	Jan.	14.52+.17

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Liverpool April, 10.

Months	To-day's price.
April.	—
May.	18.14—.18
June.	—
July.	17.44—.13
Aug.	—
Sept.	—
Oct.	14.96—.06
Nov.	—
December	—
January.	—
Feb.	—
Mar.	—
April.	—
Egyptians—May	21.10
July	20.95

AMERICAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES

New York, April. 10.

		To-day's Prices
	May ..	31.27+25
Futures at New York.	July ..	29.67+03
	Oct. ..	25.63+20
	Dec. ..	25.05+25

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, April 11.
(6 p.m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Ready.		
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	41 0 0	6 12 6
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	40 0 0	6 11 0
Wheat, Karachi, Bangla	42 0 0	6 14 0
Rapeseed, Brown Katni	10 0 0	10 6 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	9 6 0	9 14 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	10 14 0	11 6 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	12 0 0	12 8 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	11 8 0	11 15 0
Teelseed, White 85-15 ..	75 0 0	15 4 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	72 0 0	14 8 0
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 ..	68 0 0	13 12 0
Teelseed, Black	65 0 0	13 4 0
Poppyseed, White ..	11 12 0	12 6 0
Groundnuts	71 0 0	14 4 0
Mowraseed	9 12 0	10 0 0
Barley	31 0 0	
Castorseed	73 0 0	15 0 0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	40 0 0	5 11 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p	
Wheat, April/May ..	6 12 9	
Wheat, August/September	7 1 9	
Linseed, April/May ..	12 8 6	
Linseed Sept. ..	12 15 6	
Groundnuts A/M ..	.. 70 8 0	
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 A/M	15 8 0 ..	
Gujarat Castor Seed Vishak	73 11 0 ..	

BRASS

Bombay, Apr. 11.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English ..	3/4	65 4 0
Do	1	65 4 0
Do	1 1/4	65 4 0
Do	1 1/2	65 4 0
Do	1 3/4	65 4 0
Do	2	65 4 0

COPPER.

	Bombay, per md.	Apr, 11, Rs. a. p.
Copper, English	3/4	75 0 0
Copper	1/	76 0 0
Copper	1 1/4	76 0 0
Copper, American	1 1/2	76 0 0
Copper	1 3/4	77 0 0
Copper	2/	77 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		61 0 0
Panchteka Joint		29 0 0
Copper, English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		41 8 0
Pat Klai		79 8 0
Lead, Country		18 0 0
German Brass, Metal 3/4		44 0 0
" " 1		65 0 0
" " " 1/4 to 1 1/2,		
" " " 1 3/4 to 2		65 0 0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		76 0 0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1 1/4		76 0 0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS. DAILY QUOTATION RATES.

Bombay, April. 11.

	per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand ..	..No. 14 1/2	1 0 6
Do. ..	..No. 20 1/2	1 1 9
Currimbhai ..	..No. 12 1/2	0 15 3
Elphinstone ..	..No. 12 1/2	0 15 3
David	..No. 10 1/2	0 15 0
Shapurji ..	..No. 10 1/2	0 15 3
Trikamdas ..	..No. 10 1/2	0 15 3
Sattara ..	..No. 10 1/4	0 15 3
Shapurji ..	..No. 6 1/2	0 13 0
Light house ..	..No. 6 1/2	0 12 9
Japan	..No. 40-1	1 13 6
Do.	..No. 42-2	2 0 3
Do.	..No. 20	1 1 9
Do.	..No. 32	1 9 6

LOCAL MILL CLOTHS—QUOTATIONS.

(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)

Bombay, April 11,

	Rs. A. P
Khadi	
Textile	1 2 0
E. D. Sassoon	1 2 0
Elphinstone	1 2 0
Longcloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches	
Standard per lb.	1 9 6
Century per lb.	1 8 0
Hindustan per lb.	1 9 3
Fazalbhai per lb.	1 9 0
Textile per lb.	1 9 0
Phoenix per lb.	1 9 0
Pearl per lb.	1 8 6
Manekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb	.. 1 7 6
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	.. 1 8 6
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203—	
Rachael per lb.	1 8 6
Swan Finlay.	
Pearl per lb.	1 9 0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 8 6
Longcloth × Quality	
Rachael per lb.	1 9 0
Fazulbhai per lb.	1 9 0
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 9 0
Longcloth Satin Calender, 34/40.	
Textile(Hand) per lb.	1 7 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 7 9
Century (Bugle) per lb	1 7 0
Diamond Chula per lb	
Bombay Cotton	1 6 0
Pahelwan	1 6 0
Churala	1 6 0
Salita:—	
Pebaney per lb.	1 5 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb. ..	1 7 6
Dhooties 7,8 and 9 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 10 3
Jacob E. D. per lb...	1 8 6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 10 3
Dhooties 10 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 8 9
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 8 9
Check Grey Drill:—	
Standard per piece	7 2 0
Phoenix per piece	7 2 0
Swan Finlay per piece	7 2 0
Hindustan per piece	7 2 0
Check 5 1/2 lb Grey Drill:—	
Pearl per piecce	
Bleached Check:—	
Kasturchand per piece	8 10 0
Bombay United per piece ..	8 10 0
Black Check	
Textile per piece	9 8 0
E. D. Rachael per piece	9 8 0
Gabrun No. 5124:—	
Pearl	13 0 0
Hindustan	13 0 0

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Apr. 11.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on April 10, 1924.

Cotton	10063 Bales
Wheat	12368 Cwts
Linseed	19165 "
Rape seed, ...	6002 "
Gingellyseed	691 "
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	901 "
Castorseed	8959 "
Rice	4161 "
Myrabollams	2077 "
Cottonseed	7098 "
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	2959 "
Juwar	4934 "
Masur	Nil
Barley	Nil
Bajri	2196 "
Coal	1735 Tons.

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION LIMITED.

WEEKLY REPORT.

Bombay, pril, 11.

Description	Spot prices 10-4-24	3-4-24
Bengals F. G.	540	550
S/Punjab F. G.	540	530
Broach F. G.	595	575
Oomras Fine	580	565
Mattia F.	565	548
Khandesh	570	555

Futures. Settlement Rates

Hedge Contracts.	10-4-24	3-4-24	5-4.24
Bengals-May ..	534	520	539
July ..	538	524	544
Broach, April/May	579	564	555
Oomra F. May. ..	567	553	572
July ..	570	558	578
Southerns, G. May/June	594	584	605

Receipts for the week ending 10th April, 1924 and corresponding period last year.

	Bales. 1924	Bales. 1923
Bengals	7235	9197
Oomras	29381	37802
Dholleras	3752	15856
Broach	12891	38097
Southerns	13961	11578
Persians	114	87
Americans	..	..
Egyptians	48	77
East Africans	439	315
Other sorts	20	..
Total	67841	113009

Bales

Exports for the week ending 10th April. 1924.

U. K.	..
Continent	17772
China	17100
Japan.	25715
Coast Ports, ...	100
Total	60687
Afloat in harbour Europe	9731
China, Japan and Coast Ports	47997
Total	57638

Receipts from 1st September 1923 to 10th April 1924 and corresponding period in last 4 years.

1923-24	1922-23	1921-22	1920-21	1919-20
2713398	2745013	2416618	1768504	2266970

Exports from 1st. September 1923 to 10th April 1924 and corresponding period in last 4 years.

1923-24	1922-23	1921-22	1920-21	1919-20.
U. K. 119537	91450			
Continent.				
,, 691925	466767	398767	353047	368570
China 134593	259589	217487	140290	77692
Japan 1013825	1047936	884429	5070381	106233
Coast Ports* 42962	34862	22433	11493	9052
Total 2002842,	1900612,	1523116,	1011868,	1561547

*Including 21338 bales for U. S. of America.

Total exports by rail from 1st September 1923 to 10th April 1924 17,435 bales.

Estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, dealers and Mills in Bombay on 10th April, 1924, 8,59,882 bales.

xMill consumption for the week ending 10-4-1924 has been taken as 50,000 bales.

Note:—The figures of shipments are prepared carefully from the returns available but are subjects to correction on publication of ships manifests.

THE FOLLCWING IS THE STATEMENT OF THE IMPERIAL BANK AS ON 4TH APRIL 1924

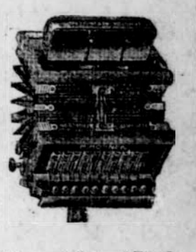
LIABILITIES.

Subscribed Capital	11,25 00 000
Capital Paid up	5,62 50 000
Reserve	4,45 00 000
Public Deposits	23,18 86 000
Other Deposits	72,87 86 000
Loans from the Governments of of India under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act, against Inland bills discounted and purchased per contra	12,00 00 000
Sundries	135 19 000
Rupees ..	11899, 41 000

ASSETS.

Government Securities	1049 87 000
Other authorized securities under the Act	1,21 84 000
Loans	27,23 25 000
Cash credits	4,309 97 000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	14,51 62 000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	21 96 00
Dead Stock	2,52 18 000
Sundries	58 04 000
Balances with other Banks ..	162 60 000
	101,51 33 000
Cash	17,48 08 000
Rupees ..	118,99 41 00d

ACCORDIONS OR MELODIONS



—:o:—

S. ROSE & Co. Ltd. have a large and varied assortment of these very popular Instruments. Below are a few:—

No. YXR VIENNA PATTERN. Size 10×10,10 keys, 3 Basses 2 Sets of Reeds Rs.25 0
" YXY " " " " " 4 " " " 28 0
" YGX " " " 11×12, 21 " 8 " 4 " " 65 0
" HGR HOHNER MEDIUM ACCORDEON. Size 10×10 2 Rows of Reeds, 2 Stops, 8 fold Bellows " 28 0
" HEX " " Size 11½×12, 3 Stops, 3 Rows of Reeds, 9 fold Bellows " 35 0
" UHR " CHROMATIC ACCORDEON, 9×12, 19keys 4 Basses, 2 Stops 2 Rows of Reeds, 9 fold Bellows " 45 0
" YDH " VIENNA CHROMATIC, 12×11, 21keys 12 Basses, 4 Sets of Reeds, 14 fold Bellows. " 75 0

MOUTH HARMONICAS

Only Best Grades in Stock.

	Rs. As.		Rs. As.
Boy Scouts 10 Single Holes		Brass Band 10D/Holes	40 Reeds 3 12
" "	20 Reeds 1 0	Double Anchor	28 " 1 12
Marine Band	" " 1 8	Regulation	14 28 " 1 8
Trumpet Call	" " 1 8	Echo	14 23 " 1 12
Star Vamper	" " 0 14	Diapason	16 32 " 2 0
Virtuoso	" " 1 8	" "	20 40 " 2 12
Drum Major	" " 1 0	GOLIATH Rs. 3/12, 5/8 and 6/8	
Hohner Band	" " 1 8		

AUTOHARPS

The "POPULAR" MODEL 6 Chords 25 Strings 17 8
"LA MARGUERITE" " 20 0
"EXCELSIOR" 9 Cords 32 " 32 8
"WAGNER" Chromatic 37 " 52 8

FULL LIST POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

S. ROSE & Co., Ltd.

RAMPART ROW, FORT, ... BOMBAY.

Telegrams:— "ROSEBUD," BOMBAY.

SHARE BAZAR.

BOMBAY, APRIL 11.

	12 to 1 O/C.	1 to 2 O/C.	2 to 3 O/C.
Ahmedabad Advance	407-8		412-8
Bombay Cotton	540		350
Bombay Dyeing	695-701-4-696-4	8-12-11-4-710	12-8-721-4
	702 8		
Century	372-8-75-70	73-12-76-4-375	76-4-381-4
Nagpur	482-8-80	85-483-12	85-488-12
Colaba	172-8	73-12-72-8	73-12-177-8
Crescent Ex-divi.	235		36-4-238-12
Indore ex-divi.	392-4-90	91-4-392-8	91-4-392-8
Kohinoor	1070		1070
New Great	381-4-80	85-383-12	82-8-386-4
Pearl ex-divi.	521-4-22-8-21-4	521-4	2..-8-527-8
Phoenix	440		442-8
Bharucha	370-75	85-382-8	80-385
Simplex	286-4-85	87-8-285	88-4-288-12
Swan ex-divi.	680		715
Swadeshi	510-5	10-508-12	10-516-4
Pabani	312-8		312-8
Fazal	342-8	847-8	42-8-848-12
Mathuradas	306-4		307-8
Tata Mill	245		250
Globe	61-4		61-4
Mysore	117-8		117-8
Madhavji	267-8-85	70-267-8	65-270
Finlay ex-divi.	540		555
Gokak ex-dlvi	102-8		103-12
Edward Sassoon	207-8		210
Meyer Sassoon	147-8		147-8
Alcock	210		208-12
Bombay Burma Old	283-12		283-12
Bombay Elec. Tram	92-8		91-4-93-2
Bombay Steamer Ordy.	86-4		86-4
Bundi Cement	9-4		9-8
Central E. Mining	22-12		22-8
Indian Cement	51-4		51-4
Katni Cement Ordy.	68-12		67-8
Shivrajpur	33-4		33
Tata Steel Ordy.	25		25
Tata Steel Defd.	90-91-4	90-91-4	90

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA
Bombay, 10th April 1924.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 am., 2. p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.80I in
Temperature of air	81.4 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	74.5 "
Dew point	71.0 "
Relative humidity of Air ..	71.% "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	4.8 "
Maximum temperature of Air	88.9 "
Minimum	76.8 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNW,ENE,NW, NNW
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	20.2 miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

	HIGH WATER.			LOW WATER.		
Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still.
	Apr.	h. m.	ft, in.	Apr.	h. m	ft in
F.	11	9 10	9	11	20 26	
		12 34	19		8 24	5
Sat.	12	2 17	17 17	12	20 36	9
		14 44	19 11		8 58	8
S.	13	2 4	18 1	13	21 15	1
		14 45	20 1		9 42	1
M.	14	2 31	8 8	14	22 20	15
		15 25	2		10 46	11
Tu.	15	3 5	19 1	15	1 56	76
		16 18	21 5		18 19	83
W.	16	7 37	24 5	16	2 10	19
		20 20	26 2		13 54	18
Th.	17	9 35	26 9	17	3 34	17 6
		21 54	27 9		15 4[illegible]	17 4

MILL STORES.

Bombay, April 11.

There is still a slump in the mill stores market—the prices for various important commodities being easy with a very nominal demand. The mills have not been still free buyers, in view the fact that the mills are not still working in full swing. Buying is being done from hand to mouth only.

Cotton Healds kept steady at Rs. 1/12/9, whereas, 48 counts kept a quarter anna higher. Reeds have been ruling easy at Rs. 0/3/7. Roller Cloth and Sizing flannels have no further advance in local price, though home prices have been ten per cent. higher.

English Bobbins saw a poor market. Japanese met with rather more animated demand from up country mills. Conical pirns and Ring Rabbeth 5" Enamel Bobbins kept scarce. Buyers wanted to close the bargains at Rs. 10/- for Ring Rabbeth. Roving Bobbins were also scarce. Cotton card cans changed hands at Rs. 4/- for fibre. Tone of the market in general is dull.

The quotations are:—
Healds—15/40s. 48 count Rs. 1/13/6
Reeds Rs. 0/3/8
Scroll Baulings Oldham Rs. 1/6/0
Tubular Baulings Oldham Rs. 2/5/0
Ropes Lambeth Rs. 2/4/6
Fillets Emery Rs. 0/3/3
Card cans steel Rs. 3/8/0
Sizing flannel-twill 62" Rs. 3/14/0
Slubbing tubes Japan Rs. 25/0/0
Roving tubes Japan 5/8" Rs. 25/0/0
Pirns Conical 5" Rs. 8/0/0
Pirns Universal Rs. 5/4/0
Ring Rabbeth 5" Enamel Rs. 10/0/0
Dobby Harness Rs. 1/0/0

(See other Commercial on page 12.)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Lectures on "Jallianwala Day and Jaito Satyagraha," Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya, 6-30 p.m., Mr. V. J. Patel to preside.

The s.s. "Malwa" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Meeting of the University Senate, C. J. Hall, 4 p.m.

Meeting of Catholic Students of Bombay re. Father Blatter's recall, St. Teresa's School, Hall, Girgaum, 6-15 p.m.

SUNDAY, April 13.

Pandit M. Nehru's lecture on the "Political Outlook," Marwadi Vidyalaya, Mr. V. J. Patel to preside, 6 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, April 16.

Meeting to protest against Mr. Horniman's deportation, Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, 6-30 p.m., Mr. J. B. Petit to preside.

Khadi and Swadeshi Bazar, Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, 3 to 8 p.m.

Ladies' meeting, Marwadi Vidyalaya, Pandit M. Nehru to address, 4 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Apl 12 (Sat) Sunrise 6h. 24m; Sunset 6h, 55m.
Apl 13 (Sun) Sunrise 6h. 24m; Sunset 6h. 56m.
Apl 14 (Mon) Sunrise 6h. 23m; Sunset 6h. 56m.
Apl 15 (Tues) Sunrise 6h. 22m; Sunset 6h. 56.

RAILWAY TIMING.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The principal Mail and Express Trains arrive at and depart from Colaba station at the following hours daily:—

	Bombay (Colaba). Arr. H. M.	Dept. H. M.
Bombay Peshawar Mail ...	x11.15	*16.0
Gujarat Mail	8.42	20.45
Delhi Express	6.30	21.0
Kathiawar Express	7.40	21.35
Express	§20.25	7.5

*A portion of the Down Bombay Peshawar Mail will leave Ballard Pier at 13.30 on the day that the Mail arrives from England, provided the ship reaches the Pier before midday.

This portion will contain limited accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers, their servants and luggage.

x A portion of the Up Bombay Peshawar Mail will run to Ballard Pier station on Saturdays arriving there at 11.10.

Both the Up and Down Bombay Peshawar Mail Trains will stop at Grant Road.

§This Express will terminate at Church Gate and passengers for Colaba will not be booked by this train.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

The following will be the hours of arrival an' departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at, and from Victoria Terminus on and from 1st March, 1924.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17- 0	12-30
Calcutta Mail (via Jub.)	13- 0	21- 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7- 0	15-45
Madras Mail	6-30	22-45
Poona Mail	11-30	18- 0
Inter III Poona Express ...	12-20	14-15
Poona Express	19-55	7-45
Delhi & Lucknow Express ...	9- 0	21-30
Madras Fast Passenger	21-40	9- 0

NAMDEO SAMAJ.

On behalf of the "Namdeo Samaj" a congratulatory address will be presented to Mr. Mukund Moroba Khandke to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. at 'Chandra Mahal' Thakurdwar, on his appointment as a "Justice of the Peace" by the Government of Bombay.

TAMIL NEW YEAR'S DAY.

Under the auspices of the Dharavi Ganesh Tamil School near Mahim a meeting will be held on Sunday the 13th instant at 5-30 p.m. to celebrate the Tamil New Year's day when Mr. K. Natarajan will preside and lectures on the significance of the day will be delivered on the occasion. All Tamilians are welcome.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association a magic lantern lecture will be duelivered by Dr. S. R. Naik on "Plague" to-day (Saturday) in the Bhuri's Chawl at DeLisle Road at 9 p.m. (S.T.)

BUDDHA SOCIETY.

The usual fortnightly class of the Society will be conducted by Prof. S. V. Phadnis, at Nair Building, Sandhurst Road, to-day (Saturday) at 6-15 p.m. The subject for the class will be "Moral Teachings of Buddhism."

WOMEN'S BRANCH OF S. S. LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the Women's Branch of the Social Service League, a magic lantern lecture will be delivered by Dr. Miss Mathias Gore, on "Tuberculosis" to-morrow (Sunday) at 7-30 p.m. at the Bombay Workingmen's Institute, Parel Poibavdi. Ladie sare cordially requested to attend.

MUSIC IN VICTORIA GARDENS.

A concert of Indian Music will be given in the Victoria Gardens to-morrow (Sunday) from 5-30 to 7-30 p.m. (S.T.) by the boys of the Victoria Memorial School for the Blind, Bombay. Seats will be reserved for ladies.

"RESEARCH OF RELIGION."

Under the auspices of the Gowd Saraswat Brahmin Mitra Mandal, Prof. Rajaram Sakharam Bhagwat, Editor, "Dharma Jagrati," will deliver a public lecture on the "Research of Religion" on the "Ramnavmi Day" (Sunday the 13th inst.) at 5-15 p.m. (S.T.) at the Maratha High School, Sandhurst Road.

KHADI AND SWADESHI BAZAR.

To-morrow (Sunday) there will be a Khadi and Swadeshi Bazar at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall from 3 to 8 p.m. (S.T.) under the joint auspices of the Rastriya Stree Sabha, Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, and the Girgaum and Bhuleshwar Congress Committees, when all are welcome.

B. J. HIGH SCHOOL, THANA.

A meeting of the past students of the B. J. High School, Thana, will be held at Thana to-morrow (Sunday) at 8 a.m. to discuss the question of the social gathering.

C. K. P. CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETY.

The Annual General Meeting of the C. K. P. Co-operative Credit Society, Ltd., Dadar, will be held at 3 p.m. (S.T.) to-morrow (Sunday) at the premises of the G. E. Institute, L.J. Road, Dadar. Shareholders are requested to attend.

G. I. P. RAILWAY STAFF UNION.

A special general meeting of the members of the above branch will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 4 p.m. at the Hirabag Hall Kandewadi, when Swami Adwitanand, Editor the "Union Herald" will take the Chair.

'BHAJAN' BY DEPRESSED CLASSES.

There will be a 'Bhajan' in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, to-morrow (Sunday) at 4 p.m. by the Gujarathi and Deccani Depressed classes. Messrs. G. B. Trivedi and V. S. Sohoni will address the gathering. All those who believe in the removal of untouchability are cordially invited to attend.

RASHTRIYA STREE SABHA.

Under the auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha, a public meeting of the ladies of Bombay will be held in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to-morrow (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) when Pandit Motilal Nehru will address the meeting. All ladies are cordially invited.

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The adjourned monthly meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Tuesday (the 15th inst.) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress Office, Krishna Building, Hornby Road, Fort.

SHRI RAMANAWAMI UTSAWA.

The members of the Shri Ramana Satchidananda Samaj, Parel, will celebrate the above Utsav from 13th to 21st inst., daily, with the usual Bhajana Harinama Sankirtanam, under the guidance of Brahmashri T. S. Venkatrama Sastrigal of Tanjore Dist., in the specially erected pandal between Krisna Buildings No. 1 and 2.

ENTERTAINMENT TO PARSI TRAVELLERS TO IRAN.

A public send-off, under the auspices of the Bombay Jashan Committee and the Iran League, will be accorded to the Parsee gentlemen who are proceeding to their ancestral land of Iran. The party is composed of Messrs. Pherozeshaw S. Gazdar, Pestonji Marker, Maneck Mulla, Dr. Godrej Irani Keki Fitter, Framroz Irani and Noshirwan Dalal. The local Iran Anjuman has also evinced great interest and it is expected the same enthusiasm will prevail in Persia as well. The party is leaving Bombay by the B.I.S.N. mail boat for Karachi next Friday (the 18th inst.) and enter Iran, via, the Quetta and Duzdap route, and thence take to motor car for travel in Persia.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Kaisar-I-Hind" with the Mails from Bombay of 29th ultimo arrived at Marseilles on Friday the 11th inst. Passengers travelling by the P. & O. Special Train were due to arrive in London on Saturday p.m. The Mails left by the Mail Special and would be delivered in London on Sunday morning.

The Clan liner "Macfarlane" left Suez on the afternoon of 9th inst.

IN POSSESSION OF OPIUM.

Gangaram Fakira was charged by Sergt. Goulter for being in possession of about 3 lbs of opium before Mr. Frank Oliveira.

quiries regarding the accused's previous con stable No. 1986, I was on duty at the Princes Dock, when he, on suspicion searched the accused as he came in from the Blue Gate, and found the opium tied round the accused's waist. The accused in his defence said that he was told by a Bengali to carry the bundle and to deliver the same to him in the Docks and that he did not know that it contained opium. The Magistrate on the evidence convicted the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 100 or in default to suffer rigorous imprisonment for two months.

CAUSING GRIEVOUS HURT.

Bhuria Bambaji was charged for causing grievous hurt to Ramchandra Krishna, before Mr. Thakkar, at the Mazagaon Police Court.

Mr. D'Cunha, Police Prosecutor conducted the prosecution, the facts of which are that on or about the 29th March the complainant who is a painter in the docts was sitting one evening on his cot alongside the road when all of a sudden the accused in company with one Makdia (still at large) came up and gave him a blow with a stick on his right eye, with the result the complainant has lost his eye. The accused pleaded not guilty, but on the evidence the Magistrate convicted Bhuria to suffer rigorous imprisonment for one year and to pay a fine of Rs. 200 or in default further three months. If the fine was paid the whole amount was to be paid as compensation to the complainant.

RACE-GOER'S LOSS.

Rahiman Saheb Tatoobhoy, a merchant of Poona came to Bombay on the 13th February for races and had in his pockets the sum of Rs. 2,150. After the races were over Mr Rahim proceeded to catch a tram at Jacob Circle, but before he got into the tram he was relieved of this amount. He lodged a complaint with the Police, but no trace of the culprit could be found. However on receiving certain information the police arrested one Rama Rowji but he was released as no evidence could be had against him. On making further enquiries the Police arrested one Jaimbai, a Tikari woman (criminal tribes) and on searching her house the police found one hundred rupee note concealed in her bedding and six one hundred rupee notes hidden in a picture frame. The police also traced a hundred rupee note to a cloth merchant.

Mr. Khairaz, the trying Magistrate on the evidence convicted the woman to suffer imprisonment for four months. The case was conducted by Mr. Bardia, Police Prosecutor.

MEM SAHIB APOLOGISES.

The case in which Mrs. A. B. West, a tenant occupying room No. 15 in Watson's Annexe was charged with insulting Tribhovandas J. Damania, a clerk in the manager's office of the hotel, on the 19th March came up for hearing on the 10th April before Mr. H. P. Dastur at the Esplanade Police Court. The statement of the complainant was that on the 19th March at 3-30 p.m. a man came up to him and said that the accused wanted him. As he was talking to the man, the accused came down and abused him and called him names. The complainant remonstrated and said that if there was any matter to complain of she should report about it to the manager. She did not, however, stem her stream of abuse. On the accused expressing regret for the incident and promising not to molest the complainant in future and paying Rs. 10 in charity the case was marked compounded.

JEWELLERY AND CURRENCY NOTES STOLEN.

Sulemanji Haji Ismail residing on the third floor of a house at Erskine Road reports that on the 5th instant he examined the safe in his room and found its contents intact. When he opened the safe on Thursday at 4-30 p.m. he found that Currency notes and jewellery valued at Rs. 12,800 had been stolen. The complainant's two brothers reside on the floor above him and the complainant and his brother Oomer both have a key of the safe and they opened it at will. The complainant keeps his keys in the pocket of his bundi which he leaves hanging on a nail in his room at night.

"THE SUNDAY CHRONICLE."

INTERESTING ILLUSTRATIONS AND ARTICLES.

To-morrow's "Sunday Chronicle" is replete with interesting articles and illustrations. An excellent photograph of "The Khalita in Exile" published for the first time will adorn the front page. Not less interesting is the latest photograph of Rabindranath Tagore and the touching farewell accorded to the poet Laureate of Asia. There are many other interesting topical pictures, including the Governor's visit to Kolhapur.

There is a Scientific Miscellany dealing with scientific topics in an interesting way and all the other usual features which have made the Sunday issue the cheapest and most popular Sunday paper are to be found.

HORNIMAN DEPORTATION

PUBLIC PROTEST

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, there will be a public meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Wednesday (the 16th inst.) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) to protest against Mr. Horniman's Deportation, when Mr. J. B. Petit will preside.

JALLIANWALA DAY

TO-DAY'S PUBLIC MEETING

Under the joint auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha and the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee there will be a Public Meeting at the Gandharwa Maha Vidyalaya to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Messrs. K. F. Nariman, J. M. Mehta, Balubhai Desai, etc., will speak on "The Jalianwala Day and Jaito Satyagraha," and Mr. V. J. Patel will preside.

PUT ON KHADDAR

The Secretary of the Khaddar Propaganda Committee of the B. P. C. C. in the course of a bulletin says:—"Two days more and the National Week will be over. We have plenty of enthusiasm to convene meetings, make speeches and pass resolutions but where is that enthusiasm which would be used to concentrate all our activities during this 'Holy Week' to the work of the propagation of Khaddar? Has Khadi become meaningless slogan or a fashionable cry? We speak for the 'immortal dead' of the Jalianwala Bag tragedy and moan and weep for them but do we ever come to remember the ill-fed, half-fed unfed and ill-fed teeming millions of our country who might be saved from the jaws of privation if we were in right earnest to make Khadi as the only wear? Khadi keeps your money at home. It gives succour to your poor sister and brothers. Purchasing of Khaddar means concerting measures to afford relief to your own countrymen. The National Week is the opportune time for you to buy Khadi and evince your ardent love for mother country. Time has gone away to appeal to your sentiments, for Khadi has been making appreciable headway in the country. But the "National Week" is still with us, to remind us of the principal item of the constructive programme of our beloved Gandhiji. So Khadi shold be the talk of the day and Khadi you can have in abundance at moderate prices, from the "Bombay Samachar" Office, 117, Frere Road, Bombay, between 11 to 6 p.m. every day and at all other District Congress Committee's shops in the city."

CORONER'S COURT.

STRUCK DOWN BY A TAXI CAR.

On Thursday at 9 a.m. Taxi car No. 600 was being driven along Queen's Road when near Charni Road, Karimad Mitha (45) a victoria driver and a woman were knocked down. They were removed to the J. J. Hospital where Karimad succumbed to his injuries shortly after his admission.

At the Coroner's inquest, Sherkhan, the taxi driver was present with his pleader Mr. Babrekar.

Deceased's son Vazir said that the horse, his father was driving was a quiet one and had been used to Bombay Street traffic for eight years. The sound of a moto thorn would not frighten the animal. The deceased had been a driver for a long time.

Mohamed Bux Lal Mohmed, a tailor said he was walking along the Queen's road when he saw the taxi going very fast. A victoria was standing at the side of the road, near a house and the driver was feeding the horse with grass. A motor cycle was in front of the victoria. The taxi came from behind and the front left wheel knocked the victoria driver down and went over his body. The driver was dragged about two paces by the car, which was being driven away when an old woman was also knocked down by the car. The car stopped after going five paces from the driver. The horn was not sounded.

Niazgul Mohmedgul the owner of the taxi who was in it at the time said horn was sounded and the horse shied. The driver who was feeding the animal, moved and was knocked down by the front mud guard. A woman stepped off the foot path and she was also knocked down by the left front mud-guard as the car was slowing down. Witness engaged the driver only on Wednesday last.

After some more evidence was recorded, the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

CRUSHED UNDER A STEAM ROLLER.

On Thursday at 11-30 a.m. a ten ton steam roller of the City Improvement Trust was working on the De Lisle Road when Jeena Krishna (14) was walking in front of it with a red flag to warn the traffic. The driver of the roller suddenly heard an alarm and looked out when he could not see the flag. He stopped the roller and got off when he saw the front roller on the boy's legs. The roller was backed and the boy was picked up in an unconscious state and removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died soon after his admission.

At the Coroner's inquest the driver of the roller said they had told the boy to walk ten feet ahead of the roller.

The jury returned a verdict that the death was caused by his legs having been crushed by a steam roller of the Improvement Trust whilst he was on flag duty with the roller, on which apparently a proper look out was not kept.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A HACK VICTORIA.

On the 9th of March at 8 p.m. hack victoria No. 753 was being driven along Supari Bag Road, which is under construction when it suddenly struck a stone and the jerk caused the driver Murad Imam to fall off the box on to the road. The horse took fright and bolted and knocked down two pedestrians who were injured and were removed to J. J. Hospital. Gopal Ramji, one of the injured however, refused to remain in the hospital and was taken home by his wife where he died the next day.

At the Coroner's inquest on Friday the jury returned a verdict of death from septicima resulting from injuries sustained by his having been accidentally knocked down by a hack victoria was recorded.

SATI-SITA.

AN EPISODE FROM RAMAYANA

The noble deeds of Rama, who has been immortalised in the pages of the great Hindu epic Ramayana continue to rouse even to the present day the deepest emotion of the Hindus, wherever they may be. The present season, which according to the Hindu calendar, coincides with *Vasant* or Spring-time is particularly apt to infuse vigour to the devotional activities of the Hindu public. Bhajan parties everywhere sing the praises of Rama and his virtuous spouse Sita and the coming of Ramnavmi festival simply heightens the ecstatic joys of the devout. In view of this not a little interest attaches to the film "Sati-Sita" produced by the Kohinoor Film Co. It is to be presented at the Imperial Cinema from to-day and is sure to attract the Hindu public. The play deals with a later episode in Ramayana. After killing Ravana and investing Vibhishana with the kingdom of Lanka, Rama takes back Sita, who had been kidnapped and held captive by Ravana, the Rakshasa King of Lanka, and returns to Ayodhya, where he is installed on the throne of his fathers. Rama and Sita lead a happy life; but the happy life is interrupted by the voice of slander. Report is brought to Rama that a washerman spoke ill of Rama for taking Sita back and Rama who is the very incarnation of kingly virtues and holds the true welfare of his subjects dear above everything else, decides to sacrifice his love and Sita is abandoned in the forest. Valmiki, the sage, takes Sita under his protection and in his hermitage, Sita brings up her twins. Finally Sita's purity is proved and there is a happy reunion of the family amid the great rejoicings of the subjects throughout the Kingdom. The photography which is the work of Mr. G. S. Devare, is perfect, and the pictures which are given a modern setting add to the charm of the play.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRES AND CINEMAS,

"PEG O' MY HEART."—It is an Irish week at the Excelsior this week, and if the cinema has done justice to that well-known Irish play, "Peg o' my Heart," then the Irish week ought to be as big a success as the Scottish weeks always are.

"Peg o' my Heart" has been played in all the English speaking countries of the world. Over forty years have passed since first it was produced, and the total number of performances has reached fifteen thousand. There are some who say it is "sloppy stuff" but at least it is the sort of play that has a popular appeal, and many who have seen the play—it has been played many times in India—will want to see the film, especially as Miss Laurette Taylor is in the leading role.

It is a tale of an Irish father and an English mother, of the Chichesters and the Kingsworthes, and of Sir Gerald Adair, Peg's legal guardian; and of the circumstances, amusing as well as pathetic, that attend the young girl when she leaves the little Irish farmhouse in which she was born and ventures amongst strangers to whom good form is a cardinal requirement.

"Peg" is a real Irish girl with a real Irish heart—at least we all like to think it is real Irish. The ways and humours of the motherless little girl provide the main theme of the story, and although we shall miss in the film the delightful Irish brogue that she is supposed to have it ought otherwise to make just as attractive a film as a play.

* * * *

THE EMPIRE.—"Fair Lady," the film which is being shown at the Empire, features Betty Blythe, and there are many admirers in India of this well-known cinema actress. It is in part an adaptation of Rex Beach's novel, "The Net," with much new material added to enhance its value on the screen. It is a story of love and passion against a background of intrigue that starts in the picturesque island of Sicily and ends in the quaint city of New Orleans. The Old World styles and customs are seen in sharp contrast to American fashions and mannerisms, while the mixing of American and foreign types supply interesting character studies. Ladies who see this film will be interested in the gowns that Miss Blythe wears. They are described as the most "stunning" that one of the best New York modistes could produce.

* * * *

"ROBIN HOOD."—The film which has attracted so many people to the Excelsior during the past week has now been transferred to the Empress—an opportunity for residents in the northern part of the city conveniently to see it. And "Robin Hood" certainly is a film that ought not to be missed, even by those who are not ordinarily attracted by the cinema. The first part drags just a little, but when Huntingdon becomes Robin Hood, which means that Fairbanks is free to act as only Fairbanks can to his heart's content, then even those who ordinarily go to the cinema to sleep are kept awake. It is a fine film, very finely staged, more deserving of the description, "an artistic triumph," than any film which has been shown in Bombay for a very long time.

* * * *

WEST-END CINEMA.—As the superb Goldwyn Picture "The Old Nest" comes to the West-End Cinema, to-night and this week the people of Bombay will have a chance to see a picture that has been hailed by critics and reviewers as the most satisfying all American picture that has yet been produced. The theme, that of a mother who sees her six children leave her, one by one, is common to American families. All the poignancy of feeling that these leave-takings arouse in real life have been caught on the screen.

Rupert Hughes is the author of this unusual tale of mother love. He has sought to present a cross-section of a universal theme as applied to an American family. All the joys and sorrows connected with raising a family have been dramatized. Each of the children grows to manhood or womanhood with his own individual interests, then leaves the old nest to follow the call of his desires. Only their mother is left in her loneliness and her memories. But, as in every American family, the young remember the old nest and return to it.

The picture is produced by Goldwyn and is directed by Reginald Barker. Mary Alden plays the old mother, and her performance has been said to be a masterpiece of screen acting.

Being the mother of six screen children does not disconcert Mary Alden well known film actress, in the least. A visitor to the Goldwyn studios during the filming of "The Old Nest," asked Miss Alden how she liked mothering such an unruly bunch. To which the actress replied casually, "Oh, this is nothing; I'm used to it," and the visitor left the set wondering just what Mary meant. What Miss Alden did mean was that she has played mother to most of the famous men in the theatrical world, among them Henry Walthal, Donald Crisp, Jack Pickford, Jim Kirkwood, etc.

* * * *

YASHVANTH SANGIT MANDALI.

Prof. Sirnaik, who had been to Indore, a few months back at the invitation of His Highness the Maharajah Holkar, has returned to Bombay with his talented dramatic troupe and reopens his Bombay season to-night at 9-30 p.m. at the Bombay Theatre. Prof. Sirnaik comes in our midst with a valuable addition, in Mr. Ganpatrao Row Dewasker, the famous actor of Central India. The Public of Bombay should not miss to-night's play "Sowbhadra" in which Sirnaik appears in the role of heroine.

R. M. S. "LACONIA" IN BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL OF AMERICAN TOURISTS

The R.M.S. "Laconia" of the Cunard Line under the command of Commander T. Britten R.D., R.N.R., making a cruise around the world with the Americans has arrived in Bombay. She left New York with about 700 passengers on board on 15th January and Los Angeles on 30th January. Amongst the passengers on board are Messrs. W.A. Evans; C. Blackburn Miller; Richard Tabor; Dr. D. L. Morrison; Dr. Milton D. Barkam, from New York; Dr. C. Jones, Rev. M. D. Kneeland, D.D., Editor of "Defender" Boston, Capt. Lloyd W. Curtis U.S.N.; Hon. M. E. Driscoll; Rev. Plimy Cooney and prof. Thomas M. Balliet.

The "Laconia" is one of the largest among the latest type of Cunarders. She has a length of over 600 feet, depth 45 feet, and breadth 7 feet and a tonnage of 20,000. She has accommodation for about 2,500 passengers in three classes. She is, therefore, not only a big ship, but is in the very front rank of great ocean-going liners.

Like all new Cunarders, she burns oil fuel and is propelled by turbines of the latest double reduction geared type. She has taken the name of a former "Laconia" built in 1911, one of the most popular ships in the Company's service, which was, however, unfortunately lost during the war. The new "Laconia" is considerably larger than the old one and embodies all the developments and improvements that have taken place during the time that has elapsed since the completion of the first ship of that name.

Amongst the amenities of life on board the "Laconia" are the elevators, the spacious open and covered promenades, garden lounges, the orchestra, and the daily wireless newspaper. Every modern invention that makes for safe navigation has been installed—such as numerous watertight doors, gyroscopic compass, long range "wireless" and submarine signalling apparatus.

Overlooking the stern of the vessel is a verandah cafe reserved solely for the use of the second-class passengers. In both the first-class and second-class dining saloons there are numerous small tables. The dining saloon has a length of 64 feet, and extends across the full width of the ship. In order to ensure the most rapid service, there are numerous small "quick service" tables, and the kitchens are situated next to the dining saloons. They are fitted with the most modern machinery and utensils, in the use of which electricity plays the chief part.

First-class smoking room is after the style of an oak room in an old English Inn, and possesses a large inglenook running one-third of the width. The floor is covered with red tiles laid in the usual diaper pattern. Altogether the room, in its simple dignity and comfort, stands pre-eminent amongst the smoking rooms on modern liners. The drawing and writing room has been based on examples of the best work of the Adam Brothers in the Adelphi neighbourhood of London and the furniture is of the same design. A comprehensive library of books is carried, and ample material is provided for passengers' correspondence. The windows are usually wide and provide passengers with an excellent view of the sea.

A particularly delightful decorative scheme is that of the lounge, and this is based on the period when the simplicity of the Queen Anne Style began to change into the more luxurious later styles.

There are two garden lounges; one is situated on the port and the other on the starboard side. Here, and there small plants, palms, and evergreens are distributed. The flooring has been specially treated in order to ensure its suitability for dancing.

A good deal of the pleasure of an ocean voyage is derived from the opportunities afforded for out-door exercise and recreation. The promenade decks of the new "Laconia" being free from obstruction in the way of ventilators enables most extraordinary facilities for passengers to indulge in various forms of deck games and sports. Some of the decks are opened and many are coloured, so that comfort is assured in all kinds of weather.

The Steamer is expected to leave Bombay by Monday next for Suez, Egypt, Greece, Palestine, England and back to U.S.A. Many passengers of the "Laconia" who landed in Calcutta will join her in Bombay after seeing the great cities of Northern India.

The Punjab Governor, accompanied by the Director of Public Health and the Deputy Commissioner, Lahore, made inspection on 11th morning of the Municipal arrangements for dealing with the existing epidemic of plague and visited several disinfection and inoculation centres.—A. P.

SPORTING NEWS.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY.

AN EXCITING GAME.

POONA RIFLES ..... 3 goals.
(McKenzie 1, Tyrrell 1, Gidney 1.)
...CUSTOMS ..... 2goals.
(Hasset 1, Wright 1.)

The replay between the Customs and Poona Rifles in the second round of the Tournament Proper was eagerly expected by hockey goers the majority of whom at first were hopeful of a win for the Customs. It was only natural to do so, seeing that the local team had practically won the match on their first meeting, had it not been for their erratic goalie. The first goal by the Customs in five minutes from the start gave further hopes to the supporters of the local side. But the undaunted perseverance of the visiting players which won them the game deserves special mention. They all along were determined to win and their persistency was effective in the long run despite the poor supervision at the Gymkhana end where for the most insignificant offence the referee blew up and his slowness in detecting offences to a considerable extent hampered the pace of the game.

TEAMS.

POONA RIFLES:—Van Ingen; Symonds and Phillips; Gidney, Massey and Brown; Wright, O'Brien, McKenzie, Tyrrell and Brewin.

CUSTOMS:—Cowton; Lynn and Potts; Giles, Godfrey and Thormoer; Wright, Hasset, Castellino, Davis and Singleharst.

Referees: Major Cocksnott and Mr. Nagporewalla.

DETAILS OF THE GAME.

The Customs who were without their usual right extreme Gerrard, took charge of the attack and after several concerted efforts by both sets of forwards the local quintette got possession. Hasset got through the Poona defence and registered the first goal with five minutes from the start. The supporters of the Customs were rather well pleased at the early success of their favourite team and reminded the visitors of the night train to Poona. Both goals were next visited in turn. Lynn and Potts were too good for the Poona forwards while Symond's at back was responsible for some sunning interceptions. A slinging high shot from Davis was stopped by Symonds but the ball went over the goals for which the referee declared a penalty corner which brought no result.

The Customs were constantly on the offensive, Castellino worked his way through the defence with dricky dodges but his feeble shot was cleared. The Poona Rifles at first did most of their attacking through the left where the feeble passes were every time intercepted by Giles or Lynn. After a few minutes of even play the Rifle forwards made strenuous efforts and transferred play to the Customs area testing the latter's defence seriously. After a short scrummage in front of the Customs goal a Poona forward pushed the ball in but the referee had already decreed a foul on both sides and blew for a bully, just a yard away from the goal line. Half-time was signalled immediately.

The Customs attended the Gymkhana end in the second period which started with a hot pace. Wright the Customs right extreme getting possession from the bully was lucky to get past Symonds who slipped and going round the right half, scored the second goal for the Customs within a minute from the restart.

The Poona Rifles were now all the more intent on scoring and from the next bully they made combined effort which took them to the Customs circles and McKenzie beat Cowton with a dribbler and thus reduced the lead before five minutes had elapsed since the restart. The visitors were again on the offensive and a centre by the right extreme gave possession to McKenzie whose feeble shot was stopped by Cowton but a second shot by Tyrrell found the net amidst loud cheers. In a little more than five minutes from resumption the teams stood on equal terms and aggressive play began afresh. Attacking operations were now equally shared by both sets of forwards. After a keen struggle for more than ten minutes, play was transferred to the Customs area and, kicks against Potts gave the visitors a penalty corner. Cowton negotiated the first shot but Gidney sent the ball to the top of the net with a hard hit which was followed by shouts and cheers from the crowd. The Customs had only ten minutes to score and they made every attempt to beat Symonds and Phillips who seemed invincible. Lynn took Godfrey's place at centre-half and ably assisted the forwards but the odd goal in five had given the Poona Rifles great confidence and they successfully tackled the Customs forwards till the call of time.

TODAY AT 3-30.

Ajmere vs. G. I. P. Parel.
Referees: Messrs. Kapadia and C. D'Souza.

ELTON HOCKEY TOURNAMENT

B. E. S. "A" (4) BEAT BOYS GYMKHANA (0.)

In the second round of the Junior Tournament on Thursday evening the A team of the B. E. S. High School beat the Boys Gymkhana by four goals to nil. The Boys started with ten men, their centre-half Sneddon turning up ten minutes late. The School inside right Beaircroft scored with an easy shot and D'Avoine their centre forward registered three more in quick succession. The Boys had the better of exchanges but were unable to score. Both centre halves showed good form. Sneddon had a chance of scoring in the second half but he scooped the ball on to the goalie's pads which was cleared.

Teams:—

B. E. S.:—Durham; Cantem and Read; Murphy, Dudley and Ellison; Moore, Beircroft, D'Avoine, Soars and Lelly.

BOYS' GYMKHANA:—Moulton; Dukes and Taxton; Payne, Sneddon and Gibbs, Janet, Jones, Spilling, Dukes and Berryman.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

4-30.—Central Y. M. C. A. Juniors vs. Fort Rangers.

5-30.—Byculla Y.M.C.A. vs. Brittania S. C.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

LONDON, April 10.

The following is the result of the football match played in league to-day:—

Third Division (Northern Section):—

The match between Tranmere and Rochdale was abandoned owing to bad light when the score was two all.—Reuter.

A JOCKEY SUSPENDED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, April 10.

In the second day of the Karachi Spring Meeting the Indian Jockey Purtoosing who rode Kishoree for the Medina handicap was suspended for the rest of the meeting for striking Harraway across his back, and Harraway who rode Perception, the winner of the race, was suspended for Saturday only for reckless riding.

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In reviewing BERNARD HOUGHTON'S THE STRUGGLE FOR POWER IN INDIA "United India and Indian States" says:—It is not always that we can associate good get-up, decent printing and strong binding in the publications of the Indian firms. The SUNSHINE PUBLISHING HOUSE is, however, to be congratulated on its publications which are uniformly good so far as the general get-up is concerned.
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The Bombay Chronicle.
SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1924.

THE NATIONAL WEEK.

The people of India are once more in the midst of the National Week, which was inaugurated four years ago to signalise their determination to undo the Punjab Wrong, but have they succeeded in their object or are they in any way nearer achieving it? No doubt some progress has been made towards the goal, but the great Wrong still remains unredressed. Is Indian life dearer to-day in the eyes of those in power than it was five years ago or are the latter better disposed to pay heed to the wishes of the people than they were before? Hardly, if the truth is to be told. Do the Jaito tragedy and the Cawnpore firing show that Indian life is not so cheap as it was in the days of Dyer and O'Dwyer? Are the Haileys and Haywards of the bureaucracy less defiant to-day of public opinion than the Vincents and Craddocks were? The nation, therefore, is still far away from the goal it sought to reach, though it is certainly better equipped for the task than it was four years ago. But the equipment is not quite complete and until it is completed the goal will be difficult of approach. Mahatma Gandhi has indicated the essentials of that equipment in his Bardoli programme. Let the programme of constructive national work be fulfilled and the goal will be automatically reached. Let the nation achieve Swaraj within and Swaraj without will become a *fait accompli* without any great effort. Not one of the items of the programme, neither Khaddar nor Hindu-Muslim-Parsi-Sikh-Christian unity, nor the removal of untouchability, has been completed and is it any wonder that the goal is still no nearer? Let the people of India renew their determination in the current week to work out the programme in right earnest: let them refuse to do anything but Khaddar and refuse to regard their countrymen, whether they be Hindus or Muslims, Sikhs or Parsis or Christians, Brahmins or Pariahs, as anything but brother-Indians, the children of the same motherland. If they cultivate such a spirit, Swaraj is within their grasp and the Punjab Wrong will have been redressed

AN "EXPERT" ON INDIA.

In his own estimation, at least, Mr. Harold Cox is an authority on Eastern affairs, including Indian, and one can see him from time to time trying to "enlighten" his countrymen on the trend of movements in Eastern countries. The crisis in the Indian legislature brought about by the activities of the Nationalist Party has given an opportunity to Mr. Cox to air his "expert" views on India. Like most "experts" on India Mr. Cox is unable to see the Indian nation in the thousand and one caste and communities speaking more than a hundred different languages. With his "expert" knowledge of the people of India, he assures his countrymen that "a Sikh has less racial kinship with a Bengali than a hardy Scot has with a Southern Italian." The religious difference also, he says, have created insurmountable barriers between Hindus and Mahomedans and between different castes in Hinduism. Mr. Cox, however, cannot satisfactorily explain the phenomenon of all these divergent and, according to him, irreconcilable elements joining together in solid opposition to the bureaucracy. According to him the present "strong anti-British movement" has its origin "not in India but in South Africa." "An Indian colonist named Gandhi" Mr. Cox says "organised a movement to demand equal rights before the law. Failing to obtain satisfaction from the Colonial Government, he came to England to plead for justice. The Liberal Party, led by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, was then in power; but it refused to take any steps whatever to redress the wrongs to which these Indian subjects of the Crown were compelled to submit in British South Africa. Then Gandhi went to India and at once aroused enthusiasm throughout all parts of that continent. Here was an issue on which all Indian races and religions could agree. Out of that beginning sprang the non-co-operative (*sic*) movement and all the troubles to which it led."

Mr. Cox, it will be seen is labouring under a delusion that Mahatma Gandhi when he came to India from South Africa, brought with him a bitter grievance against British politicians. It will doubtless be news to him to learn that Mahatma Gandhi cherished no such feelings, but, on the other hands, felt gratified that South African statesmen like General Smuts had at last recognised the legitimacy of most of the Indian grievances and had given assurances of redress at an early date. It was only the Mahatma's disillusionment later, when the pledges given by South African statesmen and the Colonial Office had begun to be repudiated by them and when in India herself his countrymen's exemplary loyalty and untold sacrifices during the War were rewarded with the Rowlatt Act, the Punjab nightmare and the breach of pledge with regard to Turkey, that made him turn against the bureaucracy. Mr. Cox's "expert" knowledge does not make him strictly careful of facts. He seems to be eager only to discredit the national movement in India and to warn his countrymen against showing undue sympathy towards it.

GERMAN CAPITAL.

The McKenna Committee were quite wise in rejecting the inquisitorial method of finding out, from inquiries in non-German countries, how much German capital had left Germany in the last few years. Their estimate of such exported capital may not be quite exact but their analysis of the directions in which capital has flowed out of Germany is worth noticing. For it is in proper appreciation of the causes of this outflow that we may expect any prescription of sane methods for preventing the recurrence of the phenomenon. It must be remembered that at the height of her prosperity, in the days before the War, Germany used to be, like Britain, a regular exporter of capital, not only to the adjacent countries of Austria, Russia and Turkey, but even so far afield as Argentina, Patagonia and other South and North American countries. No-body suggested in those days for Germany—and nobody suggests it even now for Britain—that there was anything criminal in this process of finding the best and most varied employment for a nation's savings. But in the present instance the necessity and obligations of paying reparations complicate the issue. The outflow of capital, in so far as it was the result of speculation in the discredited mark currency, was a novel feature on an exaggerated scale, in which, if it was a crime, foreign speculators were as much implicated as Germans, at least as accessories. We have not a word of pity for those million speculators who are alleged by the McKenna Committee to have suffered in this channel. If the root-cause of this mischief is removed, the evil would disappear. With the stabilisation of the German currency and finance the export of German capital through the gate of speculation in exchanges would be stopped. But it is not obvious, from the summary received, what definite steps are proposed against export of capital through other channels which represent genuine investments abroad. They can occur, of course, only if German industry shows a surplus of export over imports; and this in its turn depends upon whether any stimulus is left to the German industrialists to create this surplus, in view of the exactions on account of Reparations. The future, therefore, of the McKenna report is closely wound up with that of the Dawes' report, and the next few weeks will show whether the prevailing unsettlement of the world is to continue or to end.

THE WHITEMAN'S BURDEN

Mr. Thomas, Colonial Secretary, has readily accepted the suggestion emanating from his Conservative friends that a special commission should be despatched to East Africa to draw up a comprehensive programme of exploitation of the resources of Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, Nyasaland and North Eastern Rhodesia, in the interests of the Empire—by which is no doubt meant the interest of British cotton and railway magnates and other investors. During the discussion of the theme, Mr. J. Hope Simpson was heedless enough to refer to the need of safeguarding the interests of Indians in at least the "mandated" territories. Mr. Thomas immediately intervened and strongly deprecated the suggestion that the Imperialists engaged in the development of East Africa would be unmindful of Indian interests. He is reported to have emphasised "Parliament's equal duty towards all coloured people." If any one wishes to know how that duty has been discharged he has only to look at the confiscation of over a million acres of land belonging to the children of the soil in Kenya and the free gift of them made to White settlers like Lord Delamere by the Kenya Government with the sanction of the Colonial Office. Other proofs of the high sense of duty towards coloured races inspiring the Colonial Office are to be seen in the hut-tax and the Native reservations in Kenya and the trade ordinances of Tanganyika. We shall not refer to the recent Cabinet decision regarding Indians in Kenya, for are we not told that the same is inspired by a determination to protect the rights of the "natives" of the soil from Indian encroachment? "Native" rights are safe from encroachment on the part of the Whites and hence no special protection is necessary. The "Natives" of all the Protectorates, Crown Colonies and "mandated" territories mentioned above ought to bestir themselves and publicly thank the Colonial Office for the interest it is displaying in the exploitation of their countries.

KATHIAWAD POLITICAL CONFERENCE

The Working Committee of the Kathiawad Political Conference, which met at Porbunder on 28th ultimo, confirmed the previous arrangement to hold the session of the Conference in Bhavnagar next month. The decision will be welcomed by all those who are interested in the welfare of Kathiawad. From the letter of our Bhavnagar correspondent, which we published yesterday, the attitude of the Administration seems to be far from sympathetic to the conference. This attitude is the more surprising in view of the fact that it was at the instance of the head of the administration, Sir Prabhashankar Pattani, that the session of the Conference was postponed to a date after his return from England. The objection to the holding of the Conference in the territory of any Kathiawad State can only be ascribed to the desire to deprive the people of Kathiawad of their elementary right to ventilate their grievances and to suppress their legitimate aspirations for a due share in the administration of their affairs. For the authorities of the Bhavnagar State, a State justly famous for the progressive and enlightened administration of its late ruler, to interfere with the right of its subjects to invite and hold the session of the Conference would be to violate the tradition of freedom associated with that state and we can hardly imagine Sir Prabhashankar Pattani, an old and trusted servant of the State and the depository of its tradition, to be a party to a course of action that would for a long time to come damage the fair name of Bhavnagar. The people of Bhavnagar, who were responsible for inviting the Conference to their city, owe a duty not only to the Conference but also to their State. They will be performing this duty only by sparing no efforts to make the Conference a success. If, daunted by the unsympathetic attitude of the authorities, they fail in this duty, they will have deserved the opprobrium of all right-thinking men and will have done a grave wrong to the memory of their late ruler.

Notes of the Day

Lausanne Treaty Ratified.

The Lausanne Treaty Bill to enable the ratification of the Treaty with Turkey has finally been passed by the House of Commons, but not without a characteristically virtuous attempt by Mr. Lloyd George and his ex-Private Secretary, Sir Edward Grigg, to repudiate Britain's word given at the Lausanne Conference. Mr. Lloyd George sought to trail a red herring across the path by seeking to make capital of the fact that the Dominions were not invited to the Lausanne Conference and that at least one of them, Canada, refused to accept the obligations of the Treaty. But, Mr. MacDonald effectively silenced Mr. Lloyd George by pointing out that all Dominions, including Canada, had expressed their willingness to support the ratification of the Treaty. That a Treaty which has brought peace to a great part of the world should be denounced as "humiliating, cowardly and possibly calamitous" is a measure of the ruin which would have been the fate of Europe and Asia if the men who denounced it as such had not been timely deprived of the power for mischief.

Tatunga Workshops.

We published yesterday a communication from the Agent, G. I. P. Railway Company, in connection with the discharge of over a thousand employees of the Workshops of the Company at Matunga. The public will be hardly satisfied with the Agent's explanation of the circumstances which have led the Company to throw out of employment such a large number of employees, including a number of old "hands", with a stroke of the pen. The Agent states that he discovered suddenly that the output per man at the workshops was about half what it ought to have been. Against this we have the statement made by Mr. Jhabwala, on behalf of the men, that the output during recent years has been superior to and more than what used to be the case before. But, accepting the Agent's statement, if more men were employed than necessary and if the full measure of work was not extracted from every employee, was it the fault of the employees or of the management? Does not the belated discovery reflect gravely on the efficiency of the supervising staff and the competency of the management itself? Is it not for the fault of the latter that the former have been punished? Of course, it is within the power of every employer to dispense with the services of his employees when he no longer needs them, but though the law as it stands at present does not oblige him to take into consideration the previous loyal services and the private circumstances of his employees, it is the duty of every humane employer to see that he does not, by the suddenness of his action or otherwise, inflict avoidable sufferings on his employees. Can the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway Company say that the Company has been quite as circumspect in the matter as it should have been? We are amazed at the remark of the Agent that the men are not being victimised, but that "they are paying the price of consistent abstention from duty and non-cooperation with the employers, though apparently still desiring to continue in employment and draw pay." Does he suggest that the discharged employees in particular have been guilty of all these "crimes" or are the employees of the Workshops as a whole guilty of such conduct? If the former is the case, has he got any proofs of the same and will he produce them before the public? If the latter, does not the real responsibility for the state of things lie more at the door of the management than of the employees? Further, is it just to punish indiscriminately a section of the men for the faults, if any, of the whole lot? Looked at from whatever point of view, the drastic step taken by the Company is indefensible.

Tramway Fares and Profits.

The report of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Company for the last year shows all-round progress After making provision for depreciation and other things to the aggregate of Rs. 29 lakhs, a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. is paid to ordinary shareholders, in addition to a bonus of 1 per cent. According to the report, while the earnings have been "satisfactory", "operating expenses have not increased in the same ratio"; there were no labour troubles last year and wages remained "unchanged"; and the cost of materials and stores showed a "decline". In regard to the supply of electrical energy, the report says that "the growth of the business has continued to be entirely satisfactory" and the number of consumers has "again considerably increased." We make no apology for these extracts from the Company's report, for they only support our contention that it is not necessary for the Municipal Corporation to make a further concession to the Company by sanctioning increased tramway fares and rates for the supply of electrical energy. The report makes it quite clear that while the running expenses have gone down considerably and wages have remained stationary, the prices of all materials have gone down and the Company is making profits. It must be remembered that the main argument advanced on behalf of the Company was that it was not able to strengthen its position by making sufficient provision for depreciation, but this year, after deducting Rs. 7 lakhs for interest on debentures, a large sum amounting to Rs. 18½ lakhs has been set apart for the purpose. How, in the face of these figures, the Company can ask the Corporation for increased fares for some portions of the tramway lines we are at a loss to understand. If the Company can make such large profits in a year of depression like the present, there is a bright future before it when normal conditions are restored, particularly when it can get all its electrical energy from the Tata Hydro group, which is only a question of time. We hope the Tramways Committee will not now listen to the wail of the Company and impose fresh burdens on the travelling public of this city, for we are sure the new lines which the Company is now laying, at convenient points, will not only mean no falling off in revenue, but will bring large sums into its coffers.

Irregular.

Some hot words were exchanged in the Corporation on Thursday over an irregular act of the Municipal Commissioner, and even those who usually condone such things for once thought that the time had come for the Corporation to take some effective measures to stop them. The Commissioner approached the Corporation for sanction to a scheme after it had been executed. He gave a lengthy explanation and congratulated himself on the serene temper which he possessed, but he could not lose sight of the fact that the whole procedure was illegal and that he had not obtained the previous sanction of the Corporation. If it were an isolated instance, the Corporation would surely have condoned the mistake, but time after time the Commissioner has persisted in doing things according to his own sweet will. The Engineering department in particular seems to have a contempt for such things as the previous sanction of the Corporation. We do not think much good will come out of the deliberations of the Water Supply Committee, or that it will be possible to bring about a radical change, but a little free discussion and frank exchange of opinion will result in the clearing of the air.

AFTER THE AFFRAY.

THE SPEAKER'S WARNING.

INCIDENT AMICABLY ENDED.

LONDON, April 10.

In the House of Commons to-day at the end of questions the Speaker referred to the growing habit of using unparliamentary expressions during the debate and expected the House to support him in ending it. (cheers). Referring to the last evening's affray he said that, but for the automatic adjournment, he would have named the offending member. He proposed drastically to penalise disorder in future and he was determined to protect the credit of Parliament. (Cheers).

Mr. Buchanan unreservedly withdrew the expressions he had used last evening as a consequence of his irritation at a speech referring to the poor people whom he represented. He regretted that he had caused the Speaker pain. (Cheers).

Lt.-Col. Amery accepted Mr. Buchanan's expression of regret and hoped that Mr. Buchanan would bear him no ill-will for the action taken in the heat of the moment. (Cheers).

The incident ended in laughter when Mr. Lansbury rose to apologise for his action last evening though nobody had questioned it.—Reuter.

TRAVELLING EXPENSES FOR M. P.'S.

LONDON, April 10.

On a free vote, the House of Commons by 245 votes to 112 adopted the supplementary estimate of 70,000 sterling to cover the cost of first class railway vouchers for members between London and their constituencies. All amendments to shelve the project and also to provide only third class passes and exclude the Cabinet Ministers were defeated.—Reuter.

THE REPARATION PROBLEM.

A GERMAN INDUSTRIALIST'S VIEW.

LONDON, April 11.

Berlin.—Herr Sorge, Director of the Krupps and Chairman of the Association of German Industrialists in an interview with Reuter expressed the opinion that the Reparation Experts' reports must be accepted despite the enormously heavy burden imposed. He thinks better terms are not likely to be obtained. The absolute prerequisite was the full restoration of Germany's economic sovereignity. The Experts' proposals were only possible if an international loan could be raised, a matter about which he was sceptical.—Reuter.

BRITISH PRESS COMMENTS.

LEAFIELD, April 10.

In a leading article on the Experts' Reports the "Evening Standard" declares that they set forth certain main truths. The Experts believe that Germany can really pay. That opinion will be shared by everybody who has taken the trouble to consider the economic resources of a nation of seventy millions of a most industrious, ingenious and highly cultivated people in possession of the most perfect technical equipment. But Germany can pay only if she is given the freedom to make her potentialities actual. On the other hand, there is no doubt that whether from deliberate policy or weakness of her Government Germany has acted the part of a fraudulent bankrupt. This must be altered. A sound currency must be restored if the expectations of the Experts are to be realised. Moreover, unquestionably, the German Government have failed to impose on the classes which can bear it the burden they should be called upon to bear. These classes must be made to contribute to the restoration of German credit and the satisfaction of Germany's creditors. Indeed, says the "Evening Standard", the most satisfactory feature of the Reports of the Experts is their refusal, while claiming for Germany conditions to which she is entitled and by which alone she can meet her obligations, to accept the principle that the winner should lose and that the guilty party alone should escape the payment of just damages.

The "Star" remarks: "The Committee of Inspection advises creditors of a temporarily insolvent debtor as to how best to develop his estate instead of driving him into hankruptcy and total ruin." It hopes that the conclusions of the Committee will be accepted and acted upon for on that the future of Europe depends.—B.O.W.

LAUSANNE TREATY RATIFIED.

LONDON, April 11.

The House of Commons unanimously passed the third reading of the Ratification of the Lausanne Treaty Bill.—Reuter.

Numerous medical men and eminent oculists have testified to the excellent restful light given by incandescent gas burners: the light is soft and well distributed and does not cause damage to eyesight like lights of high intrinsic brilliance.

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MINERS' RESOLVE.

OWNERS' TERMS REJECTED.

STRIKE IMPENDING.?

It is officially announced that the miners' ballot has resulted in the rejection of the owners' wage proposals by 338,000 votes to 322,000.—Reuter.

LEAFIELD, April 10.

The Executive of the Miners' Federation met in London to-day to receive the result of the national ballot on the Coal-owners' latest offer. Some ballot returns were delayed and the Executive adjourned till to-morrow when the final result will be known. It is understood, however, that the Coal-owners' proposals have been accepted by only a narrow majority. It is, therefore, now regarded as extremely unlikely that the dispute will end in a strike.

For this to happen another ballot would be required on the specific question of whether a strike should be declared, and a two thirds majority would be necessary. As in the present ballot with such a strong minority in favour of accepting the Coal-owners' terms a request of two thirds majority for a coal strike could not usually be expected. The next step in the dispute will undoubtedly be the immediate appointment by Government, which has been urgently meeting the representatives of both the sides, of a Court of Enquiry.—B.O.W.

MR. COOK ELECTED SECRETARY

LONDON, April 10.

Mr. C. J. Cook, Miners' Agent for the Rhondda Valley, has been elected Secretary of the Miners' Federation. Formerly a Baptist preacher he is a fluent speaker and disciple of Karl Marx. He is an active participant in the so-called Miners' Minority Movement. Interviewed he said that it was difficult to avert the stoppage in Coalfields unless the miners' demand for a living wage was conceded.—Reuter.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN CONFERENCE

TO BE OPENED ON MONDAY.

LEAFIELD, April 10.

It is thought probable that the first plenary session of the Anglo-Russian Conference will take place at the Foreign Office on Monday. The Prime Minister will preside and will formally welcome the Soviet delegates who reached London last night. The Conference will afterwards be divided into political and economic sections which will be engaged in discussing questions outstanding between the two countries with the ultimate object of regularising relations.—B.O.W.

CHESS COMPETITION

CAPABLANCA BEATS DR. LASKER

LONDON, Apl. 11.

New York.—By beating Edward Lasker Capablanca has reduced the gap between him and Doctor Lasker who only drew with Alekhin. Leading scores at the end of the eighteenth round were:—Doctor Lasker 12 points. Capablanca 11 and Alekhin 9½. Yates is now ninth with 5½. One game has been adjourned.—Reuter.

KARNATAK P. C. C.

CONGRESS VENUE QUESTION TO BE RECONSIDERED.

(From our Correspondent.)

HUBLI, Apl. 11.

As already announced the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee meets here on the 13th instant to consider the feasibility of reconsidering the venue question and consideration of the scheme of a Provincial Volunteer Organisation and training, etc. The Reception Committee of the Congress will meet on the same date 6 p.m. to consider the budget and frame rules of procedure of the Committee.

The Hubli Bhagini Mandal here collected on the 9th instant about Rs. 500 within one day for the Tilak Kanaya Shala from the merchants in the cotton market. The second anniversary of the Bhagini Mandal and the Kanyashala took place on the 5th instant, the new year's day. Prizes were distributed to the successful students of the school in the annual examination by Mr. Bilangadi, Municipal School Board Chairman. Principal Gokhale of the New English School addressed the ladies on the importance of female education. Mrs. Umabai Kundapur has been elected Captain of the lady volunteers of the ensuing Congress. The work of collecting for the Tilak Swaraj Fund is going on. About 800 members have been enrolled so far at Hubli.

GURUDWARA LEGISLATION.

PUNJAB GOVT. APPOINTS COMMITTEE

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Apl. 11.

The Punjab Government announce that they are appointing a committee under the presidency of General Sir William Birdwood to report as to the principles on which Gurudwara Legislation might be undertaken and also as to the best means of dealing with the Kirpan question.

The American military airmen on world-flight have arrived at Sitka (Alaska).—Reuter.

INDIAN CONSTITUTION.

ASSEMBLY'S RESOLUTION.

DEPARTMENTAL INQUIRY TO BE UNDERTAKEN.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, April 10.

Enquiries show that the Government of India have been busy giving effect to their promise to the Legislative Assembly to make a departmental enquiry into the defects of the existing constitution. They have already addressed a circular letter to the local Government indicating probably the lines on which the report on the working of the Reforms should be submitted and as soon as the local Governments' replies are received special officers are likely to be deputed to sift the material collected for the formulation of the Government of India's views and their submission to the Secretary of State.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

LONDON, April 11.

The following members of the House of Commons have been appointed to the Joint Committee on Indian affairs:—Mr. A. Clarke, Sir Henry Craik Lt.-Col. H. M. Meyler, Mr. Wardlaw Milne, Mr. Ramsay Muir, Mr. John Scurr, Mr. Hope Simpson, Mr. Henry Snell, Mr. Richard Wallhead, Earl Winterton and Col. Sir Charles Yate.—Reuter.

NO INVITATION TO LEADERS.

PREMIER'S CONTRADICTION.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, April 10.

A special cable to the "New India" says:—In the House of Commons yesterday Colonel Howard Bury asked whether Mr. Gandhi, Mr. C. R. Das and Pandit Motilal Nehru have been invited to a London Conference by the Cabinet. The Premier replied in the negative.

Mr. Rangachariar addressed a large meeting in the House of Commons to-day.

APPEAL IN KIRPAN CASE.

CONIVCTIONS SET ASIDE.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, April 10.

Justices Harrison and Scott Smith of the Lahore High Court have recently disposed of an appeal in a 'kirpan' case. Their Lordships held that the word 'kirpan' could only be understood and read as meaning a sword and therefore a Sikh possessing or wearing a sword committed no offence. Consequently their Lordships acquitted two Sikhs accused who were convicted by the Magistrate and whose conviction was upheld by the Sessions Judge.

MRS. NAIDU.

TRIUMPHAL DEPARTURE FROM CAPE TOWN.

LONDON, April 10.

Cape Town.—Mrs. Naidu, after a triumphal departure from Cape Town headed by a brass band and witnessed by thousands of people in the streets, arrived to-day at Port Elizabeth where she was enthusiastically welcomed by the Indian community.—Reuter.

AIR SERVICE TO INDIA.

PROPOSED MARSEILLES BOMBAY SERVICE

LONDON, April 10.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. William Leach replying to Commander Kenworthy said that the Civil Aviation Department had been approached by the Messageries Transaeriennes, a French company subsidised by the French Government, with a view to joint air service to India by means of hydroplanes from Marseilles via Alexandretta and the Air Ministry, with a view to halving its own expense by such service was carefully and sympathetically paying attention to the offer. But under the terms of the agreement with the Imperial Air Transport Company, the Air Ministry was precluded from granting subsidies to any other commercial company in respect of a heavier than the Air Transport Service in Europe and the Mediterranean. Therefore as regards the western portion of the proposed Marseilles-Bombay service the only way in which British assistance could be given would be by means of a working arrangement between the Imperial Air Transport Company and the Messageries Transaeriennes. It had been necessary to wait the formation of a new Imperial Company but no avoidable delay had occurred.—Reuter

HUGO STINNES DEAD

THE POWER BEHIND GERMANY.

LONDON, April 10.

Berlin.—The death occurred to-day of Hugo Stinnes.—Reuter.

"MOST CONSPICUOUS BUT MYSTERIOUS."

The death of Herr Hugo Stinnes, the brain behind the German Republic removes from the economic arena of Europe one of the greatest commercial magnates. Since his advent into politics during the last six years mainly due to his connexions with Ludendorff and Hindenburg, Stinnes had directed his attention to the purchase of newspapers, his main object being to organise a solid and powerful *bloc* of opinion in Germany in support of law and order and the promotion of the highest industrial and commercial efficiency. His newspaper purchases included the "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" in Berlin, formerly the organ of Bismarck and then of all succeeding German Governments, the "Munchener Neueste Nachrichten" and the "Munchen-Augsburger Zeitung", the last named being one of the oldest newspapers in Germany. Stinnes celebrated his 54th birthday only in February last. Descendant of a line of shrewd businessmen, it was the life ambition of Stinnes to found a trust to control every industry in Germany, so that the whole might ultimately be co-ordinated like one super-machine for regulating production, transport and the supply of the German markets and those of the whole world. "The secret of his (Stinnes') success was essential unity of direction and co-ordination of aims in all branches of his enterprises." It was principally through the influence of Ludendorff that he rose in the forefront of German politics. He entered the Reichstag and soon became a financial power in the State Management. In the elections of June 1920 he secured a seat in the Reichstag as a member of the National Liberal Party.

Stinnes was born at Mulheim, in the Ruhr, and maintained his headquarters there. But Mulheim saw Stinnes hardly half the days of the year. Sleeping cars were his frequent lodgings as his vast complex of enterprises calls him to and fro about the country. His waking hours were entirely given up to work; reports were brought to his bed room in the morning and meal times were his business interviews. Stinnes along with other industrial magnates of the Ruhr fell a victim to French militarism and he was arrested and subsequently heavily fined and sentenced to imprisonment.

A writer not long ago wrote of him:—"Stinnes would easily pass for a foreman in his own factories. As a youth, indeed, he worked for a year in the family coal-mines. A short, dumpy, thickest figure, untidily dressed, with thick boots, a black iron watch-chain, collar and tie of the fashion of 30 years ago, one would not take him for a German. His sallow face, with its deep-set sullen eyes and stiff black beard, is more of a Spanish type. Many put him down as a Jew, which his friends say he is not. "Can you give me a list of the Companies with which Herr Stinnes is connected?" I once asked at his secretariat in Berlin.

"We do not know them all ourselves", was the reply. For the subsidiary concerns, offshoots, ramifications, and working alliances of Hugo Stinnes, Ltd., are a network that covers all Germany, and stretches out to Austria, Russia, the Argentine, and the high seas."

All the strings of these completely different organisations led to his own hands and with him final decisions rested. He had, of course, an army of highly paid subordinates.

"When I start a new enterprise", he used to say "the first thing I ask is: 'Where is the man to run it?'".

More varied in his interests than Carnegie or Rockefeller, and only less powerful because his field was smaller, Stinnes was one of the most conspicuous but one of the most mysterious figures of his time.

PROGRESS AT WEMBLEY.

NO DEVIL DANCES.

LONDON, April 10.

The Indian exhibits at Wembley which consist of twenty-seven sections are stated, considering the weather and the strike, to have made very good progress in all sections and will be ready on the opening day. Three thousand cases of exhibits which are already in London are at present being unpacked. As regards the reports that there will be Devil Dances, it has been decided not to permit any performance having religious significance.

The National Indian Association gave a reception to-day to the various Indian commissions at the exhibition. The large and distinguished attendance included Lord Lamington, representatives of the India Office and the Indian cadets at present at Sandhurst.—Reuter.

SITUATION AT VAIKOM.

GOVT.'S NEW TACTICS

NO ACCESS, NO ARREST.

MR. JOSEPH'S LETTER TO DISTRICT MAGISTRATE.

(Associated Press.)

COCHIN, Apl. 11.

Mr. George Joseph has, in view of the situation at Vaikom, addressed the following letter to the District Magistrate:—

"In reference to the situation created by the decision of the Executive not to arrest the Satyagrahis this morning, my Committee has considered the matter anxiously. I need not hide from you the Committee's feeling that Government has not played the game quite fairly. It has imposed upon the volunteers unnecessary and superfluous amount of suffering verging on torture. But I do not make any complaint about it. All that the Committee is concerned with is how exactly to deal with the future. The Committee has come to the following arrangements provisionally—two batches of volunteers, three in each will be sent out to-morrow morning to offer Satyagraha, first at the West Gate as usual and the second at the South Gate. If within a week, namely, 16th April, the Satyagrahis are not arrested or free passage conceded to the Depressed Classes along the roads in dispute, the Committee will be constrained to offer Satyagraha at the Northern and Eastern Gates also. The condition about a week is subject to the following provision. If before the lapse of the week, the volunteers, offering Satyagraha, are in grave physical or moral peril offer of Satyagraha at all gates will take place immediately. The Committee is aware of the seriousness of its decision. The Police may resort to dispersal of Volunteers by force. But even then the consequence has to be faced rather than allow its volunteers to die by Government's present cruel policy."

MR JOSEPH'S MANIFESTO

(Associated Press.)

COCHIN, April 11.

Mr. George Joseph in the course of a manifesto, after approving disapproval of the action of Government in not arresting the Satygrahis their intention of preventing volunteers from going through and not making arrests, says:—"The instruction under which the Satyagrahis went out this morning was that they should establish the right of the depressed classes to walk along public roads and not come back voluntarily till they had done so. The action of the Government prevents them from carrying out their orders. Government also refuses to face the consequences of their decision. The volunteers in the performance of their duty are sitting there in the sun and shadow, wind and rain without food and respite. If Government do not yield or do its obvious duty of maintaining peace and order by arresting them and if the volunteers decide to fulfil the promise under which they went forth, the consequence can easily be foreseen. These brave young men will fast and fade away in the agony of thirst and hunger. From what I know of them they would not grudge paying even the extreme price if that is the only term by which the right of the depressed classes can be established in the face of caste Hindu heartlessness and Government stupidity. But it is for the public to decide whether this agony need go on, whether there is not enough mercy and statesmanship for the righting of an ancient wrong and the prevention of a new tragedy."

APPEAL FOR MAHATMA'S ADVICE.

(Associated Press.)

COCHIN, Apl. 11.

Mr. George Joseph has addressed the following message to Mahatma Gandhi:—

"Vaikom Satyagraha assumed a new phase. The Police, preventing access, refuse to arrest. The satyagrahis have sat down in front of the road fasting. More satyagrahis intend following daily. Advise if change of procedure is necessary. Urgent."

MAGISTRATE'S APPRECIATION OF SATYAGRAHIS

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, April 11.

A Kottayam message states that Messrs. A. K. Pillai, Velayutha Menon and Kelappan Nair who were arrested at Vaikom on Wednesday were put up for trial before the local Magistrate. They said that they had no defence but read their statements declaring that they were fighting for liberty of free passage for non-caste Hindus along public roads, that they were constrained to disobey the Magistrate's order in so far as three unarmed volunteers pledged to non-violence could in no way create any breach of peace and that, if any other evil-minded persons felt inclined to cause such disturbance, it was essentially the duty of Government to thwart their desires and help peaceful citizens exercising their legitimate rights.

The Magistrate in his judgment stated that the accused were actuated by genuine and philanthropic motives, that their conduct was praiseworthy, but all the same as there was risk of a breach of peace, he asked them to furnish Rs. 200 each as security or in default undergo four months' simple imprisonment.

The accused declined to furnish security and were escorted to Trivandrum Central Jail via Alleppey.

THE KHILAFAT.

"NOT INCOMPATIBLE WITH REPUBLIC."

SHAUKAT ALI'S RENEWED APPEAL TO ANGORA.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, April 11.

As a month has elapsed and no reply has been received from Angora to their long cable of 12th March Mr. Shaukat Ali, President of the Central Khilafat Committee and Maulana Kifafaitullah, President of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema, have sent the following cable:—

"To, Mustafa Kemal Pasha, President of the Republic of Angora. Your Highness.

Indian brethren still await reply to their long cable of the 12th March seeking to ascertain what had precisely been done by the National Assembly with regard to the so called abolition of the Khilafat and to convince Turkish brethren that the continuation of the Khilafat after its reform and reestablishment on a true democratic foundation, while not incompatible with the republic nor detrimental to the internal unity of Turkey, would be a source of strength to the Turkish nation in its relations abroad. We again dissociate ourselves from any desire to intervene in the national affairs of our Turkish brethren or to retain the Khilafat as a monopoly of any dynasty or individual. But we would once more ask the great Turkish nation not to belittle the importance and advantages of the continuation of its connection with the Khilafat though henceforward in a reformed and democratic shape to suit modern exigencies and in fact to revert to the practice of the rightly guided Khalifas."

SOLIDARITY OF ISLAM AT STAKE.

The National Assembly could not have failed to note the injury already done to the solidarity and prestige of Islam through the diversion and dissipation of Muslim energies caused by the mischievous ambitions of undeserving claimants which we had foreseen when Turkey, the fittest Islamic state to furnish a Khalifa to the Muslim world, had apparently announced her unwillingness to retain this responsibility any longer. Turkey alone can save the Islamic world from all such evils, and we trust, she will yet do so. Passports to visit Angora were refused to most of us by the British Indian Government, but we are still pressing for them, and hope to be able to represent, Indian views personally and in fuller details."

MADRAS CITIZENS' SUPPORT

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, April 11.

At a public meeting a resolution was passed expressing congratulations of the citizens of Madras to the leaders at Vaikom, who have courted imprisonment and appealing to the Travancore Government to concede the just claims of the Thiyyas (depressed classes) and to remove untouchability.

KERALA CONFERENCE POSTPONED.

(From a Correspondent.)

TRICHUR, Apl. 11.

Mr. Kuroo Namboripad returning from Vaikom yesterday called an emergent meeting of the Working Committee of the third Kerala Provincial Conference which decided to postpone the Conference in view of the important developments in the Vaikom Satyagraha where all the attention and enthusiasm of Kerala has to be concentrated at present.

BAN ON VOLUNTEERS.

(Associated Press.)

COCHIN, April 11.

Satyagraha was as usual offered yesterday. Volunteers were Messrs. Chathukutti Nair of Tellicherry, Krishnanpachan of Trivandrum and Narayanan of Vaikom. After preliminaries were settled the District Superintendent announced that there were to be no arrests that day but that volunteers would be prevented from going through. The Satyagrahis declared that they would remain there till arrested or allowed to go along.

The Police Commissioner has posted an Inspector and five constables and volunteers have spent the whole day without food and drink in the hot April sun.

AMUSING SITUATION AT TINNEVELLY

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, April 10.

A report has been received from Tinnevelly that the residents of Sanyasgrama street obstructed the low caste municipal coolies when they went there for repairing the street. The matter came up for discussion the same day at the municipal meeting when the petition of the Brahmin residents of the street objecting to the repair of the street by low caste coolies was considered. Some members characterised the petition as scandalous and one member proposed a resolution for prosecuting the petitioners on the charge of obstruction. Some Brahmin councillors objected to this procedure and there was hot discussion and they ultimately deferred decision until the councillors themselves inspected the place. The chairman has reported the matter to the police.

OVERHAUL THE CONGRESS.

NO LIFE IN PRESENT PROGRAMME.

MR. S. IYENGAR'S VIEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, April 9.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, interviewed by the "Swarajya" representative this afternoon, gave his views on the present situation. Referring to the Swarajists' work in the Assembly he said that though he could not understand their vacillation in the beginning in the middle and at the end he commended their action in rejecting the Finance Bill. That is an event of very great magnitude which will take rank with the boycott of the Prince of Wales visit in the Indian political history. He expressed great hope in Pandit Nehru's virile and skilful statesmanship. As regards the Swarajists in Madras, Bombay the Punjab and United Provinces the less said about them the better. However it is not wholly the fault of theirs, for their failure in these provinces, it is the fault of the Congress and of the other party, in not having organised mandates for the Congressmen to capture the Council's on a particular issue of Swaraj.

Speaking of rumoured opposition of Mahatma Gandhi to the policy of total obstruction by the Swarajists in the Assembly, he said he hoped this was not true. Even if it was true he hoped that the Swarajists will not give up their policy of obstruction out of deference to Mahatmaji. He said he could not understand how obstruction was anything but an efficient form of non-co-operation. It was certainly better than the futile boycott of the elections. He hoped that the Swarajists will fulfil their pledge but if they gave it up they would become co operators. He did not believe the rumours about Mahatmaji's opposition to the Swarajist obstruction in the council's.

SINN FEINNISM OR COMPLETE OBSTRUCTION.

I do not agree with the view that the old programme has further possibilities of success" stated Mr. Sreenivasa Iyengar, "or even if some kind of success is artificially revived for that it will be capable of being sustained till Swaraj is attained. Of course, Mahatmaji's first opinion will be considerably modified after one or two tours throughout India. And when he comes to action, I believe he will be all right. I myself think that the present lack of initiative is characteristic of the fatigue. The phase of our agitation over the strain from September 1920 till March 1922 has resulted in fatigue and the leaders and the people are subject to mental inertia. I am quite certain that if there is a fresh initiative and a new programme is drawn up the country will respond manfully and our Swaraj movement will be powerfully accelerated. My view has been since Gaya that either we should adopt Sinn Feinn policy of capturing the councils and keeping the seats vacant and going to the country repeatedly or we should pursue a policy of complete obstruction in the Councils as the Swarajya Party intended to do at Cocanada and force Government to dissolve the councils again and again.

"MY CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME."

Mr. Iyengar pleaded for reorganisation of the Congress and said that he had no faith in the usual conferences or in tours of two or three leaders going about from place to place for preaching. My constructive programme, said Mr. Iyengar, "is reorganisation of the Congress on a nationwide basis with a sufficient number of permanent workers both voluntary and paid. My view of constructive programme is not that the Congress should be turned into a commercial organisation in the hands of a few people for the production and sale of Khaddar. While I am in full agreement with Mahatma Gandhi's original plan of cottage industries and his view that every one should spin, weave and clothe himself, I have considerable misgivings as to the wisdom of the procedure, now adopted by one Party in the Congress, by which Khaddar is produced in a few places on a purely commercial basis.

DYNAMIC ACTIVITY WANTED.

As a matter of fact all leading Congressmen are taken up by this Khaddar work and the bulk of the funds is diverted in this direction. No adequate provision is made for volunteers or Congress workers and further no attention is paid to the development of the political side of our national movement, whoich, after all, is the most important. In these circumstances it is not easy for me to see how what is done is really a constructive programme, which will help us to win Swaraj at an early date Khaddar as now undertaken is a good, sound and indispensable Swadeshi cry. But is not as now run a preparation but rather the contrary for any dynamic activity which alone can give us Swaraj."

Total approximate gross earnings of all state railways for the last nine months ending 31st March 1924, amounted to Rs. 268 crores or Rs. 5 lakhs less than the figures for the corresponding period of 1922/23.—A.P.

SIR J. C. BOSE IN PARIS.

RECEIVES OVATION FROM FRENCH ACADEMICIANS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

A Paris correspondent writes:—

Sir J. C. Bose received an ovation from the leading members of the French Academy of Science. He gave a series of lectures on his new discoveries at the Paris Natural History Museum and at the Sorbonne. Professor Mangin, the eminent plant histologist, in moving a vote of thanks said that Professor Bose's important discoveries for the last quarter of a century have evoked keenest interest in the scientific world. His present discoveries have very materially advanced our knowledge of the most fundamental process of photo-synthesis. This has been accomplished by the marvellous contrivance he has invented for the study of the problem and by the brilliant interpretation of his automatically recorded results.

NO SUCH THING

MR. SASTRI CONTRADICTS DR. GOUR

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, April 11.

On enquiry regarding a statement made by Dr. Gour to a local press representative the Right Hon'ble Mr. V. S. Sastri has wired to Mr. Dravid here to say that the story that he encouraged or advised some members of the Assembly to throw out the Finance Bill was entirely baseless.

EXCISE DUTY ON INDIAN MILL CLOTH

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, April 11.

With reference to the representation made by the Millowners' Association, Bombay, to the Government of India, urging the removal of excise duty on cloth manufactured in the Indian mills and reduction on import duty on mill shares, the Burma Chamber of Commerce have communicated the Association that under the present circumstances they are unable to support the recommendation.

GYA MUNICIPAL CONSERVANCY STAFF.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

GYA, April 10.

The Municipal conservancy staff of Gya struck work on 7th April at the instance of Rai Hari Prasad, M.L.A., of the Swaraj Party, who organised meetings and personally went round advising the sweepers to refrain from work. Conservancy work was at a standstill for three days. Prosecution was instituted against the leading strikers and also against Rai Hari Prasada Lal for abetment. After trial to-day, Rai Hari Prasad read out a statement expressing regret at taking part in the agitation, withdrawing the allegations published by him against the chairman and undertaking to refrain from further agitation. The case was thereupon withdrawn and the conservancy staff returned to work.

RUMANIAN ROYALTY IN PARIS

LONDON, April 10.

Paris.—The Rumanian King and Queen arrived here to-day for the first official visit after their coronation in 1922; but the presence of the Premier and the Foreign Minister Duca lends political significance to the visit. There is an unofficial talk of a Franco-Rumanian alliance following the Franco-Czech alliance. Duca, in the course of an interview, expressed the hope that the Russo-Rumanian negotiations as regards Bessarabia which recently broke down at Vienna might be resumed.—Reuter.

Official and Personal.

Dr. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru recently paid a flying visit to Dehradun.

His Excellency the Viceroy has altered his tour programme. His Excellency will arrive in Simla on the 21st after paying a short visit to Baghat a small Hill state near Kalka. Her Excellency Countess of Reading arrives on 15th.—A.P.

A Dehra Dun message says:—His Excellency the Viceroy granted interviews to Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Rai Bahadur Hari Kishan Kaul.

His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson received H. H. the Maharaja of Navanagar at Government House, Bombay, on Friday morning.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon have arrived at Government House, Bombay.

Her Excellency Lady Wilson arrived in England on March 29th, and hopes to return to Bombay in the S.S. "Caledonia", leaving Marseilles on April 25th, arriving Bombay, on May 9th.

His Excellency the Governor of the Punjab opened the Punjab Engineering Congress at the Town Hall, Lahore on Thursday.

Mr. Wilson Johnston, Administrator of Nabha, has completely recovered from the injuries he received in a motor car accident near Ludhiana and he has been discharged from the hospital. He is now staying at Lahore with Mr. King.

G. I. P. RY. DISMISSALS.

MEETING OF WORKERS

Under the auspices of the G.I.P. Railway Union a meeting of the workers in G.I.P. Railway carriage and wagon workshops was held on Friday night at the Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel, Mr. P.J. Ginwalla presiding, to consider the dismissal of more than a thousand men from the workshops.

Mr. S.H. Jhabvalla said the condition of the workers had become even worse now since the last mill strike, and the capitalists had become stronger, and the latter were bent upon doing their best to ruin the men. But though the men had been defeated they had triumphed morally. The capitalists were now destroying them piecemeal and dismissing the workers in small batches. He was well aware that there were a number of unemployed men in the city, and the railway authorities were taking advantage of the situation. The speaker then went into the whole history of the dispute which had brought about the dismissal of a thousand men. He said the Agent had asserted that the men were not turning out over half the amount of work they were doing before the war, but they had to take this mere assertion at it face value for no proof had been adduced. On the other hand, the complaint of the men was that they were turning out double the amount of work since the last few years; their work had doubled, almost. The Agent's complaint that the men were non-co-operating with the Company was not a fact, for they were anxious to earn their livelihood by honest work. It was also not a fact that the men were picking up quarrels with the Company over slight incidents. The real intention of the Company was to dismiss old hands who were getting larger wages, and employ new men in their places on smaller wages, in order to save money for the Company. Men who had worked for more than 15 or 20 years in the workshops, some of whom had lost even their limbs were now dismissed without any consideration, and compunction. The real intentions of the Agent were to disorganise the Union and destroy the good work which it was doing all these days. But the speaker thought that was a short-sighted policy—to put down men who wanted to stand on their own feet. If the men were really doing no work, then there should be no objection to adducing proof in support of it. Let the Agent show the books and records to a gentleman like Mr. Ginwalla, and then they would be able to know whether the men were at fault or the employers. The price of food-stuffs had not gone down at all to justify any reduction in wages, and such a step should be resisted by them.

A WORKER'S VIEW.

One of the workers then said if the authorities wanted to reduce the output of work, then the best course for them was to work fewer days in the week, and close down on Saturdays, rather than dismiss a thousand men. Even Sir L. Hepper had never complained that the outturn of work was lesser now than before. Speaking personally, he had no hesitation in saying that he was doing more work now than ever before. They wanted to earn their wages by honest work and they had no intention of shirking their work. It took 40 men to build a wagon before but now 20 men did that same work in the same time. The Agent knew nothing about the actual working conditions, and had merely based his statements on the reports of his subordinates.

Mr. Jhabvalla intervening asked the men to furnish them with actual figures to prove to the Agent that they were doing double the amount of work they were doing formerly. With that figure he was sure they would be able to persuade the Governor to intervene in this dispute.

Continuing the workers said it was a matter of regret that the vernacular press was paying no attention to the grievances of the men, as the English Press in Bombay was doing. It appeared that the Marathi Press was more interested in English and Foreign Labour than Indian labourers. He asked those men who were non-members to join the Union in order to strengthen their cause and look after their grievances.

A workman who was maimed in the company's service and was working in the Bycutta Running Shed stated that he had been working for the last 20 years had now been declared unfit by the doctor, and he would thus have to lose his employment.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were then passed:—

This meeting of the G. I. P. Railway Workmen's Union regrets very much the Agents highhanded and uncalled for action in dismissing 1,350 men from the Matunga Workshops without assigning any tangible reason for the same, and earnestly requests that they may be reinstated to avoid a crisis.

This meeting earnestly requests the Agent to appoint an impartial Committee, consisting of representatives of the Railway Company and the works to investigate the above case and report thereon at an early date.

This meeting strongly protests against the unwarranted statements of the Agent that the output has decreased, that the men are pursuing a policy of non-co-operation and that their action is accompanied by lightning strikes and indiscipline.

This meeting requests the Agent to give suitable recompense to all those employees who have been disabled in the Company's service.

This meeting sympathises with the families of those mill operatives who have been shot dead by the Police in Cawnpore and requests Government to institute enquiry into the disastrous action of the Police and to punish the evil-doers.

Mr. Jhabvalla, in speaking on the resolution, said they might be defeated once or twice, but on every defeat they would build the foundations of their future success.

Mr. Ginwalla said from the information he had gathered he had found that owing to the introduction of the Workmen's Compensation Act, employers of labour were dismissing old hands, who had served for more than 20 years, who were more liable to accidents, and replacing them by new and younger men, in order to avoid paying any compensation to them. The Workmen's Compensation Act had spurred capitalists on to this action in order to revenge themselves on the men. But he would ask them to furnish the Union officials with full details, of the work they were doing. In 1919 they were employing 7,500 men in the workshops and after the strike they reduced the number to 5,000 in 1922. But now they wanted to reduce the number still further to 3,000. That was the motive of the employers, and the strength of the men lay in joining the Union and thus strengthening their hands.

HEAVY RAIN IN RANGOON

FATAL HOUSE COLLAPSE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, April 10.

One man was killed and three injured by the collapse of a house in Dhobi lines due to heavy rain and high wind last night. Some telephone and telegraph wires were slightly damaged by the fall of young trees but shipping in the harbour is not affected.

VISCOUNT GOSCHEN.

ARRIVES IN MADRAS ON SUNDAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April 10.

Viscount and Viscountess Goschen, Hon. Cecily Goschen and Hon. Mrs. Balfour will arrive in Madras on Sunday, 13th April and will land at the harbour at 8 a.m. on Monday the 14th April where they will be received by the Chief Secretary to the Government, the General Officer Commanding Madras Forces, the Chairman of the Port Trust and others. At 9-30 a.m. a public reception will take place at the Banqueting Hall. Viscount and Viscountess Goschen will drive in State from the Harbour. The function at the Banquetting Hall will consist of the formal assumption of Office by Lord Goschen and presenting to him some of the leading officials and the reading of a welcome address by the Madras Corporation. A detachment of the Green Howards will furnish the Guard of Honour outside the Banquetting Hall while the Governor's Bodyguard will provide the escort.

SOUTHAMPTON STRIKERS' RESOLVE.

LONDON, April 10.

The Southampton strikers by an overwhelming majority resolved to-day not to return to work.—Reuter.

GAZETTE OF INDIA

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 11.

Legislative Department:—The following persons have resigned from the Legislative Assembly:—Sir Malcolm Hailey, Hon'ble Mr. A. C. Chatterjee, Mr. E. Burdon, Mr. T. E. Stoir, Mr. J. M. Turning, Mr. P. E. Percival, Mr B. C. Allen and Lt.-Col. F. C. Owens. Mr. H. R. Dunk elected member from Bombay having resigned the European Constituency in Bombay has been called upon to elect one in his place before 28th May. Mr. E. Joseph, elected member of the Assembly from Assam European Constituency having resigned that Constituency has been called upon to elect a new member before the fifteenth of May. The election of Mr. Wali Mahomed Hussanally in place of the late Mr. G. M. Bhurgri is gazetted.

Home Department:—Mr. A. Lawrence, temporary Assistant Secretary retires from service. Revised rules to the appointment to Indian Civil Service otherwise than by competitive examination of persons domiciled in India are published.

Foreign and Political Department:—The appointment of Mr. F. H. Wroughton as Consul for Siam at Rangoon has been confirmed. Mr. W. B. Douglass, Junior has been appointed, Vice-Consul for the United States of America at Karachi. Mr. Frederick L. Thomas has been confirmed as vice Consul for the United States of America at Calcutta. The reappointment of Mr. Yoshio Iwate as Consul-General for Japan at Calcutta has been confirmed. Mr. H. W. Child has been appointed Acting Consul for Chile at Rangoon during Mr. W. Archibald's absence and Mr. Child will also act there as Consul for Sweden. Mr. T. T. Cox has been confirmed as Consul for China at Rangoon. Lt.-Col. W. G. Hutchinson officiates as Political Agent in Malwa in addition to his duties as Agent in Southern States of Central India. Capt. W. F. Campbell is appointed as Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner Sibi, Major W. Ross Stewart officiates as Agency Surgeon, Bangalore vice Lt.-Col. Standage on leave.

Finance Department:—Mr. H. S. Gumbel has been appointed Assistant Controller of Military Accounts Northern Command. Mr. F. S. Senneck, I.C.S., officiates as Income-Tax Commissioner Madras vice Mr. D. N. Strathie on six months' leave.

Commerce Department:—The resolution is published of Government's decision referring to the Tariff Board the question of protection to cement paper and printers ink boots and shoes and magnesium chloride.

Education Department:—Rao Saheb Chondhri Chotaram, M.L.C., of Rohtak has been nominated as member of Central Cotton Committee vice Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Lalchand.

The following have been also nominated to the Committee:—Mr. J. A. Kay by the Bombay Millowners' Association, Rai Bahadur N. V. Deshmukh and Rai Sahib V. G. Kulkarni representing Cotton Growing Industry in Central Provinces and Berar. Mr. W. Ellis Jones by East India Cotton Association and Mr. Roberts by the Empire cotton growing corporation, Mr. W. Youngman, Economic Botanist has been appointed member of the Cotton Committee.

Industries and Labour Department: Mr. G.W. Coster, Officiating Deputy Secretary, Controller of Stationery and Stamps has been confirmed vice Mr. E. Daltry retired and Mr. B.B. Ganguli is confirmed as Assistant Controller. Messrs. D.S. Grieg, M.W.H. Marr, A.S. Macalister and J. Lennox have been appointed as members of Assam Labour Board respectively in place of Messrs. J.A. Macbean, T.C. Crawford, W.N.C. Grant and A.C. Munro resigned.

Hon. Sir Charles Todhunter (Finance Member) will enter on his duties as acting Governor of Madras on 12th afternoon. He will vacate office on Monday 14th instant and continue as a member (Finance) till 26th instant on which date he will proceed to Simla. At Simla it is understood his business is in connexion with the preliminaries of the Taxation Committee.—A.P.

RETROCESSION OF BERAR

BERAR P. C. C. NOT IN FAVOUR

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

YEOTMAL, April 11.

The following is the text of a resolution passed at a general meeting of the Berar Provincial Congress Committee held at Akola on the 6th instant:—In view of the fact that the letter of His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad is addressed to the Viceroy and not to the people of Berar and further that neither of the two parties, namely the British Government or the Nizam has called upon the people of Berar to express their opinion and the whole arrangement proposed in the letter amounts to a negation of the principle of self-determination, this meeting of the Berar Provincial Congress Committee resolves that the letter of the Nizam neither deserves any consideration nor requires any expression of opinion from this Committee for the present. But as it is evident that negotiations on matters of vital importance to the people of Berar are going on it is resolved that a Committee consisting of the following gentlemen be appointed to keep a vigilant eye on the progress of the negotiations and to ascertain and collect responsible public opinion on the issues involved and to give advice to this Committee from time to time with regard to the steps to be taken in that behalf. The Committee consists of (1) Mr. M. S. Aney, M.L.A., (2) Mr. W. G. Joshi; (3) Mr. R. A. Kanitkar, M.L.C., (4) Mr. Abdul Roufshah, (5) Mr. B. G. Khaparde, M.L.C., (6) Seth Shriram Surajmal, M.L.C., (7) Doctor N. S. Paranjpe, (8) Mr. S. V. Kelkar, (9) Mr. R. M. Deshmukh, M.L.C., (10) Mr. Y. G. Deshpande, (11) Mr. Gulsherkhan and (12) Mr. Vyas.

HYDERABAD AFFAIRS.

A TELEGRAM TO VICEROY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, April 11.

On the auspicious occasion of the New Year's day of the Hindu calendar, Mr. Raghavandrarao, ex-High Court Vakil of Hyderabad State has sent a letter to His Excellency the Viceroy of India and a telegram to H. E. H. the Nizam. In the letter he has called the attention of the Viceroy to the autocratic and despotic administration of Hyderabad setting forth Hyderabad Hindus' grievances particularly. He has chareterized the Nizam's promise of giving responsible Government to Berar as a pawn in the political game to secure control of Berar by any means.

In his telegram to the Nizam, Mr. Raghavandrarao requests His Exalted Highness to declare on the auspicious occasion his willingness to grant to the people of Hyderabad the same kind of autonomy as offered to Berar.

WORK OF SWARAJISTS

MR. KELKAR'S LECTURE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, April 11.

On Wednesday a large public meeting was held in the Shivaji Mandir under the Presidentship of Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, M.L.C., and speeches were delivered by Dr. Lohokare and Mr. N. C. Kelkar, M.L.A.

Dr. Lohokare narrated the history of the formation of the Nationalist Party and briefly described how the Finance Bill was thrown out.

Mr. Kelkar rose to speak amidst cheers and humourously but effectively dealt with the question "what next". He maintained that the victory of the Nationalists and Swarajists was equally shared by all the members. He was of opinion that the greatest achievement in the Assembly and Provincial Councils was the co-operation of the old time Council workers and the new Swarajists. In that, he said, he had high hopes of the future. As to no-changers he observed that the Swarajists had not gone to the Councils by their advice and they were not going to come out for them. The Swarajists certainly had achieved what the no-changers had not achieved, in fact none had achieved in the councils. He quoted from Erskine May and one French author to prove that the refusal of supplies to a defaulting Government was a perfectly legitimate and time-honoured weapon. He closed his speech with deafening applause of satisfaction and approval from the audience.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION

MR. DAS ELECTED AN ALDERMAN

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 11.

The first meeting of the new Calcutta Corporation was held to-day. 81 councillors were present and the only business at the meeting was the election of five aldermen. There were thirteen candidates of whom three withdrew. The election resulted in favour of the five candidates proposed by the Swarajist Party. Mr. C. R. Das got 63 votes, Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose obtained 58 votes, the three other Swarajists got 57 votes each. The highest number of votes received by the non-Swarajist candidate was 24 only.

LATEST CABLES.

FAIT ACCOMPLI.

MUSSOLINI ON ELECTIONS

LONDON, April 11.

Rome.—An imposing Fascist procession at Chigi palace this evening congratulated Sig. Mussolini upon his victory at the elections. The Mayor greeted Sig. Mussolini as the "saviour of Italy". He announced that the freedom of the city would be conferred on Sig. Mussolini on his birthday namely, 21st April.

Sig. Mussolini in his speech declared that five million free and enlightened Italians had rallied to the standard of the Fascismo and a solemn yarning had emerged from the ballot-boxes. They must all adapt themselves to the irrevocable *fait accompli*. "Let every party perish, even our own. But let the Italian fatherland be great and respected." The crowd responded with shouts of "yes" to Sig. Mussolini's question if they would fulfil their duty of work, discipline and national harmony, and cheered the King of Italy, Fascismo and Mussolini.—Reuter.

A CALCUTTA MERCHANT'S WILL

LONDON, April 11.

Mr. John Gregory Apcar of Calcutta has left 20,000 (?) sterling in the United Kingdom. He has bequeathed 10,000 sterling to Harrow school for the purpose of land to erect buildings and other purposes 10,000 sterling to the Supreme Patriarch of the Armenians at Etchmiadzin and Erivan to alleviate the sufferings of Armenians, especially widows and orphans, stipulating that no part should be given to the clergy attached to monasteries and Rs. 50,000 to his Indian executors. He leaves the goodwill of his business to Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Company and to Lord Inchcape or other head of that firm; Rs 5,000 to retain the firm of Apcar and Company as members of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce; Rs. 100,000 to Mr. Arthur Congreve, son of the new Governor of Malta; Rs. 250,000 each to Matilda and Gregory Thomas Seth Apcar; Rs. 200,000 to Mrs. Lisa Anthony of Penang and after other bequests residue to be divided between his brother Gregory Apcar and Sir Lawrence Hugh Jenkins.—Reuter.

(The total figure at the beginning of the message is obviously incorrect and is issued as received pending receipt of correction).—

The Shipbuilding Employers' Federation announce that Southampton strikers not having resumed work, lock-out notices throughout the country will come into effect to-night.—Reuter.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 11.

In the Sharemarket to-day jutes opened steady enquiries both from outside sources and professional operators were limited.

In Coals only a small business was done at current quotoations.

In Teas there was no change.

Government Securities were rather quiet.

Miscellaneous shew no change but Elgin Cotton Mills shew a drop of about 50 points.

The following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities 3½ per cent. Government paper 67/16½ 5 per cent. Loan 1945-55, 93/14. 8 per cent. Bonds 1926 101/7, do. 1927 181/14 s.l., Do. 1930 103, Do. 1931 103/10.

Banks:—Eastern Bank 80, Imperial Bank Conty 353 s.l.

Railways:—Burdwan Cutwa Light Railway 60 s.l., Buktiarpur Light Railway 72.

Cottons:—Elgin Mills Ord. 100, Kesoram 4/9.

Jutes:—Anglo-India 362, Auckland 180, s.l., Bally 192/8 Oil, Baranagore 151 s.l., Belvedere 156/8, Cheviot 251/8, Clive 34/12 s.o.l., Fort Gloster 814/8 s.l., Howrah 43 s.l., India 230, Kamarhatty 567, Kankharrah 390, Kelvin 705 s.l., Kelvin Pref. 106, Lansdowne 288, Lawrence 500 s.l., New Central Pref. 108 s.l., Naddea 41/8, Orient 185/8 s.l., Reliance 54/4, Union 188.

Coals:—Bansporah 24/4, Bhalgora 9/4, x.d., Gisick and Musha 19/8, Gopalichuck 20/14, Katras Jherriah 103, Lakuria 13/8, Royal 2/4, Rupjan 2/12, Samla Ramsagar Fully Paid 7/8, Seasole 16/4, Seetarampore 8/12, Singaran 'B' 6 c.d., Tori Coal and Mineral Prospecting Company, Limited, 17/8, Union 18/4.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Telephone Company Ord. 5/12, Britania Engineering 5/6, Bengal Flour 150, British India Corporatoon Defd. 6 x.d. Britinia Biscuits 7/8, Fairbairan Lawson 2, Midnapore Zemindary 107, Port Shipping 16/12, Samstipur Sugar 13/4.

Tea Companies: Jutlibari 14/8, Rajabari 83, Sarmoor 14/8.

Exchange Bank Telegraphic transfer is one shilling four and three-fourth pence and demand is one shilling four and twenty-five thirty-second pence.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

A correspondent wires from Amraoti:—

Pathan workers declined by wire on the 10th instant to accept responsibility of the second session of the Vidarbha Sahitya Sangha or Vidarbha Literary Society Conference. It will now be held at Amraoti on the 19th and 20th April in the Easter vacation. Preparations are briskly proceeding. Owing to the above-mentioned difficulty notice of the Conference is very short.

* * * *

Karachi:—Mr. Walimahomed Hassanalf, being the only candidate for the seat in the Legislative Assembly vacated by the death of Mr. Bhurgri, has been declared elected.—A.P.

* * * *

Another fracas between Hindus and Mahomedans is reported from Hyderabad district at Udorolal fair.—A.P.

* * * *

The Madras Labour Union presented an address to Dr. Besant who is leaving for England shortly requesting her to secure extension of the franchise to all industrial workers.—A. P.

* * * *

News has been received of the death in England, after long illness of Mr. John Pile, proprietor Pile and Co., Secunderabad. He was the first to join the Hyderabad Rifles when formed in 1882. He retired as Major in 1917.—A. P.

EAST AND WEST.

JOHN ARNALL DEAD.

MR. HORNIMAN AND BANISHMENT.

LABOUR'S SURRENDER.

(BY ARTHUR FIELD.)

LONDON, March 13.

I write in the shadow of a great loss. My life-long friend, John Arnall, a colleague during the entire course of the Anglo-Turkish Society's career, has died suddenly near Tangier (Morocco) at the age of 55. This talented and large-hearted man was, partly (but only partly) as a result of his own outspoken and uncompromising frankness, accorded a mere fraction of the notice he deserved, and ought to have secured. So usual was it to find him ignored, or briefly referred to, that a Press notice comes as a bit of mild shock. A very appreciative obituary appeared yesterday in "The Star" headed: "English friend of Riffs Dead". It refers to him as a remarkable man, and alludes to his "very adventurous career." John Arnall's death does not surprise me,—and I am astonished that, anticipating it, I cannot bear it more easily.

THE "WRITING FINGER."

In communicating to me, in the months of August to November, the particulars of the efforts of the "pig sticking" fraternity to secure possession of certain lands in the Tangier Zone, he told me that his sufferings in connection with his defence of the rights of himself, and of Moors in his protection, had shaken his health. A letter of November 6th said:—"I have been so badly hit, that I go to my daughter's grave with a longing to be there too." On January 4th he wrote: "I have some letters written to you about Christmas-time. I have been ill and they are somewhere at the office. I fear sometimes that they have 'got me whacked.' My heart will not stand what it did. The Legation put me on the 'black list', and acted very badly over the case of my farm. My two poor Moors are still in prison,—one ill, the other with six children starving."

After writing of the injuries committed on the farm in question, and to the Moors who were minding it, he went on: "I am too ill at present to go out to the farm. . . Remember this is not a land dispute: it is an attempt on the part of (a certain British official) to claim all lands 2½m. from the coast for pig-sticking grounds. They found an ex-'Labour Candidate' associated with a Moor as partners, who resisted expropriation; and they have done this to us. I have been told I am going to be reduced to my last penny."

Yes, indeed, poor John Arnall, they "have got you whacked." With a 55 year-old heart, weakened by fights for the "underdog" in many parts of the world, it did not take so very long to give you the narrow bed beside your daughter's last sleeping place.

And I regret to say that Arnall's illness, coming together with renewed Spanish operations in the Riff, rendered it impossible to realise upon considerable mining properties which he possessed. They rested, for the moment, valueless. His co-partnery in a farming venture near Tangier was ruined by the attack referred to. At his death he was a ruined man.

KIND REFERENCES.

I think it right to quote a few words from the *Star's* sympathetic notice. "Mr. John Arnall, who was the unsuccessful Labour candidate for North Islington in 1918, has died suddenly near Tangier in his 55th year. Mr. Arnall had an office as a merchant in Tangier, had spent many years in the Morocco hinterland, and was a very remarkable man. He had rendered a great service to Abdel-Krim years ago, and the Riff chieftain had such confidence in him that Mr. Arnall could go into any part of the Riff country in perfect safety. He was one of the very few Europeans, who had free entry into the Riff territory, and he had twice brought deputations to London in connection with the proposed recognition of the Riff Republic."

"He was decidedly unpopular with the Spaniards, as was natural. He was strongly opposed to the dwindling of English influences in Tangier, and protested against the gradual encroachment of the French authority, through their vassal the Sultan of Morocco."

MR. HORNIMAN & HIS BANISHMENT.

Even here, where we are at the very doorstep of Parliament, there was some confusion as to the question and reply relative to Mr. Horniman,—and the Journals did not print Lt. Commander Kenworthy's supplementary question.

This matter is not going to be allowed to drop. As it will be referred to again and again, it is just as well to give here the entire incident, which occurred in the House of Commons on March 3rd.

Lt. Commander Kenworthy asked the Under-Secretary of State for India what are the reasons for the continued refusal to allow Mr. B. G. Horniman, Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle" to return to India?

Mr. Richards replied: The Governments of India and Bombay, in consideration of Mr. Horniman's history while he was in India, and of his published writings since his deportation, have repeatedly decided against allowing him to return. Only a few days ago the Government of India, IN (not 'AND' as reported by one journal!) the Legislative Assembly, resisted a Motion for permitting him to return, and it would be difficult for my noble Friend (this means the Secretary for India) to insist, in the present condition of Indian affairs, that they should withdraw their objections.

Lt. Commander Kenworthy then asked a supplementary question: Does the Hon Gentleman consider it right that a man should be deprived of his livelihood without any chance of making a defence, or any sort of public inquiry?

No answer was given by the Under-Secretary for India.

A private member, however, Mr. Wardlaw Milne, Unionist Member for Kidderminster, asked a question: Do we understand that it is the Hon. Gentleman's idea that this order should be rescinded? The last part of his answer gives that impression.

Again the answer was—nothing.

REFLECTIONS ON "THE BAN."

We would like to have put a question to Mr. Wardlaw Milne, for his remark needs an explanation,—but we will presume that there was an accent on the "should", and that he views with horror the mere suggestion that Mr. Horniman should be allowed to return to India. If Mr. Richards and his noble friend Lord Olivier do not desire the removal of the ban on Mr. Horniman, Mr. Milne ought to know that representatives of all classes and all parties in India, except the unrepresentative body known as the "Government of India", most decidedly desire it. In England there is a puzzled and discontented feeling at the Labour Government's attitude on this, as on many other matters, among the adherents and supporters of that Government. The Imperial Government is keeping them in a state of indecision and bewilderment, by just such devices as this one adopted in respect of Mr. Horniman. The new Labour inheritors of the white man's burden wonder if it is really a fact that Imperial Government, have to automatically bend to what "the Government of India", that handful of antiquated obscurantists, may like to "decide." If it were not that the brilliant Fabian geniuses of Socialist administration have befogged their simple followers by such suggestions, a howl of rage would have greeted their successive surrenders of all the watchwords of Socialism and Labour.

HOW LONG WILL LABOUR SUBMIT?

It will only be delayed. The awakening and denunciation must come; but the present lodgers in the Government offices will be able to spin things out and stave things off till the time for a General Election arrives. A General Election, to this administration, will serve the purpose of a foreign war to autocratic governments, i.e. it will give the masses something to think about, and make them forget their past grievances.

For grievances they have. People who have grown up in the midst of radical ideals, with a hatred of official oppression and a fervour for free speech and a free Press, with an amused contempt for the formularies of rank and the pomp of wealth, have had to swallow and excuse statements and actions the very opposite of their own views and opinions. The Socialist Prime Minister is acting as a sort of stage manager for a Prince; he not only makes peers, but pulls-in some from outside his party to carry on the Government; he is conducting negotiations which cannot be brought before Parliament owing to their nature,—just in the fine old crusted style. As to self-determination, it is relegated—not for installation, but for discussion—to a date several years ahead. Free speech and a free Press, espoused by Mr. Horniman, are subjected to the influence of this decree of perpetual banishment which their enemies have passed upon him.

BUILDING UP A RECORD.

The Pacifists are not taken in by the Jingo announcement that the army and navy are being starved. They perceive that with Germany and Austria removed from the world imperialisms, and Russian Czardom gone, we are still keeping up a pre-war Navy and Army. The reduction of a few millions on the war-bloated figures previously obtaining, is largely neutralised by a readjustment in the allocation. The Air Force is given practically all of the millions taken from the navy. That force is not getting all it wants, of course; 'twas ever thus, in old days, with other arms of the services. But the Air Force is being strengthened. That is to say, the most awful and fiendish side of war is being deliberately promoted; and the significance of this is doubly scandalous, in view of the use to which the Air Force is put in "time of peace." A study of the figures brings out some suggestive features.

THE FIGURES.

The estimates for 1924-5 show a reduction on the expenditure on 1923-4 of seven millions on the Army and three millions on the Navy, but an increase of two and a half millions on the Air Force. If we take into account the decisions of the Washington Conference, which did not limit aerial armaments, we see that it is mere blague to talk of "Labour Government saving 7½ millions on the Fighting Services." The expenditure of 1923-4 was still suffering from war inflation, which Washington and the process of time would naturally tend to reduce. But the Air is made the avenue of a deliberate and continuous increase. The figures are

	1923-4	1924-5
Army	52 millions	45 millions.
Navy	58 millions	55 millions.
Air	12 millions	14½ millions.
	122	114½

One hundred millions on army and navy in time of peace, with the old world-powers reduced to impotence as possible opponents: this is retrenchment! Well, let us for argument say it is so. The most terrible weapon for social and national subjection is the Air Force. The figures for the Air are as follows:

1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
£10,895,000	£12,011,000	£14,511,000.

And, be it noted, the 1924-25 estimates do not include the expenditure on airships! The "Daily Herald" says the bulk of the extra money is for home defence. Note the word "extra". Out of 54½ squadrons, there will, it is hoped, be 18 for home defence. In other words, out of 650 first-line aircraft, 200 will be allotted to home defence.

36 squadrons, with 450 first-line craft, will apparently be applicable abroad. It is not quite clear if the six squadrons "in an initial stage of equipment", and intended for home defence, are to be deducted from the 36, or to be added to the total of 54½. Let us assume the former; in that case, we will eventually possess 24 squadrons for home defence and 30½ for purposes abroad.

THE MIDDLE EAST.

"A considerable reduction in the strength of the Air and other Forces in the Middle East has been made in the current financial year." The "other Forces" play a considerable part in the reduction. "Further increases are in contemplation." How extremely satisfactory! Until we inspect the figures. It is true that, as the necessary bombing of tribesmen in Iraq was done in the previous year, less drastic action is now necessary,—in proportion as King Feisul gets—in the taxes and does his own jackbooting in increasing ratio to foreign assistance. It is therefore true that the Middle East Vote Contribution has been reduced from £5,040,000 to £3,708,000 But look at the 'allocation':—

Iraq £3,091,850.

Palestine and Transjordania £617,000.

Over three millions to brow beat and overawe Iraq into submission to a foreign Arab. When we assumed the mandate for the "land of the blessed word", it was stated that it would cost us two millions a year to administer, and it was considered to be a scandalous expense to shoulder in order to extract oil valued at about £20,000 per annum.

Now we have (more or less, mostly "less") handed the country over to the Hedjazi Arab landloper, and it is costing us three millions year.

The explanation is very simple: Feisul is ruling, and we are occupying, this land against the will of the inhabitants. Even when we leave (if ever we do), the presence of a Feisul and his Court of rapacious and vainglorious Vitlanders is a perfect guarantee that no bona-fide representative Government will be in operation in Iraq.

A PRO-FRENCH RAMP.

Another of those "sea changes", which have transformed the policy of Labour under the eyes of its supporters, has resulted in making this a pro-French Government. How long is this going to satisfy the pro-German and "anti-French Chauvinism" section which loom so large in the Independent Labour Party, the "intellectual stimulus of the Labour Government"? This benevolent sympathy with Germany in her peace distress, and even during her war upheavals, was not so prominent in the Fabian Society. It must be remembered that the intellectual stimulus of the Labour Party is now being provided by the Fabian group. Will the I.L.P. submit to a process of Fabian permeation? It is at least making a struggle before it submits to complete anaesthesia. It has spoken up well for Indian claims; and that is a sign of grace.

The Government's negotiations with M. Poincare were at first excused by Labour stalwarts as "a bit of Mac's artfulness." These poor folk really believed that the Premier was outwitting the President; whereas it is highly doubtful if even he desired to outwit him. Anyway, he has accepted without demur the natural results of his modern imitation of King Edward at Reval. The French have given the explanation of their mild adoption of the proposals to reduce the harshness and magnitude of Reparations. The price of this mildness is to be "Security"; in other words the imposition, years after a treaty of armistice, of fresh conditions of military inspection and control.

If this does not rouse the Pacifists, then they are dead. If it does not awaken the Socialists to the real intentions of post-war, as of pre-war, France, our only hope will lie in the direction of a good Jingo Government, which could not possibly yield so completely to this new danger to the peace of the world, France.

All this yielding and slipping down the stream of events, interests and intrigues, is excused to the world and to the supporters of the Government by the old devices. "It would be a calamity to risk unfriendliness with France." "France is a great asset to the civilisation of Europe" and so on; the sort of thing that no one disputes.

AGHA MOHAMMED SAFDAR.

RELEASED FROM LAHORE JAIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 10.

Agha Mohammed Safdar, ex-President of the Punjab Congress Committee was released to-day from the Lahore Central Jail after over two years' imprisonment.

Major General Sir Vere Fane with Lady Fane left Burma by s.s. "Herefordshire" for United Kingdom on retirement.—A.P.

An Allahabad message states that Sir Grimwood Mears, Chief Justice, Allahabad High Court, who was recently operated on for appendicitis and who has proceeded home may not be able to return just at expiry of his leave.

SOUTH INDIANS IN BOMBAY

BY N. V. SARMA.

II

As the South Indians are widely scattered over the whole city and its suburbs it is not easy to get a financial census of the community with any degree of correctness or accuracy. This writer has during the past eight months been collecting data from all possible sources from which a fair idea of the financial condition of the community may be had. The electoral roll both to the local Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly which are by no means exhaustive or even nearly correct give some clue, though deficient as to the approximate earning of the better class in the community. In the Assembly roll 317 names have been registered as voters being income-tax payers and it goes without saying that a good number eligible to be registered as voters have been left out of account. Though there are more than 2,000 who pay a monthly rental of Rs. 10 and above not more than a half of them seems to have been registered as voters to the Legislative Council. Comparing the materials collected the following will roughly represent the financial condition of the community:—

INCOME.

No of earning Persons	Monthly Average Income.	Amount earned.
2	2500	5000
3	1500	4500
15	500	7500
50	250	12500
100	200	20000
200	175	35000
400	150	60000
500	100	50000
500	75	37500
400	50	20000
5000	40	200000
Total		452000

Putting in round figures, 4½ lakhs per month or 54 lakhs per year is the approximate income of the community.

EXPENDITURE.

The Expenditure of the community will be roughly as follows:—

Item	Amount in Lakhs
Rent	10
Food	36
Clothing	3
Travelling	2.5
Medicine	.25
Remittance to S. India	2
Total	53.75

Note.—Many of those interested will be highly curious to know how the above figures have been arrived at and therefore I gladly append this note. For the purpose of calculating expenditure the non-artisan class has been divided into 1300 tenements each having 1.5 earning members, with a unit strength of 2.75 per family and the artisan class (including the unskilled labourer) into 5000 tenements each having 1.5 earning member with a unit strength of 4 per family. Here the monthly average rent of a tenant of the non-artisan and the artisan class is taken to be Rs. 26 and Rs. 10 respectively and the food expenses to be Rs. 60 and Rs. 48 respectively.

From the above it will be seen that the expenditure almost balances the income. That is to say, the financial condition of the community is far from satisfactory. It also means that economically considered the community has not improved for its migration nor there is any hope of improvement in the future if it goes on as it is doing. Hence it is clear that the members of the community should adumbrate such measures that will lead to the economic development of the community. What those measures are, I leave to intelligent members of the community to decide. For a community situated as it is the only salvation lies in co-operation and co-operation alone.

Their place in Bombay

Notwithstanding its long connection with Bombay city, it is very surprising that the community has absolutely no vested interest or permanent stake in the city. I shall make myself clear by an unhappy illustration. If to-morrow, the Government of Bombay, of course, to the joy of *"Prabodhan,"* were to expatriate the whole South Indian community—the members of the community with a few exception—can leave bag and baggage without the loss of a single farthing. The only loss that will entail on the community will be the loss of appointment of its members. With any other community the case is quite the reverse. Every other community has something permanently associated with the city with which to identify itself. Practically looking the community is as it were floating and leads but a random life. This bitter fact must put every South Indian to reflection of this position in Bombay.

It should not be supposed that their present positon is due to any inherent defect in the community. Nothing of the sort. The community is not wanting in any of those qualities of head and heart which any other community has. So far as this writer could see, the main reason why the community notwithstanding its plentiful brain, cleverness and equipments has not yet acquired a status which it richly deserves is the want of sympathy towards it on the part of the better placed members of other communities, (Europeans excepted). On account of this absence of sympathy it is very rarely that a South Indian gets an opportunity to come to the front and make his mark. Partly it is also due to the fact that the members of the community have not yet become truly conscious of the vital truth that the community has taken such a deep root in the Bombay soil that it cannot be uprooted except by an earthquake or by a natural catastrophe. Unfortunately, they have not yet developed a sense of 'home,' nor have they any idea of creating a permanent interest, in the city of Bombay. More unfortunate it is that the most majority of the members unconsciously consider themselves to be 'aliens' in the city and consequently they are utterly indifferent to know their rights and responsibilities in the civic life.

A point for Reflection

Now I take the liberty to ask each and every member of the community to reflect how long the community is to drag on such a nebulous state of existence. If once it is granted that the community has become a permanent factor in the city population (which I am sure no one will honestly refute) it necessarily and inevitably follows that it must endeavour to acquire permanent interest so that it will not be driven to the walls in the course of time. No permanent interest of any sort whatsoever can be acquired without the community taking concerted action. The salvation of the community lies entirely in the hands of its members and unless the members gird up their loins forthwith the community will get such a beating in the game of "struggle for existence" that it will be forced to retire from the field.

Considering the brain capacity of the community it can be said without any fear of contradiction that the future of the community is indeed bright provided that the brain powers are harnessed regulated and applied in the welfare of the community quite apart from individual and selfish advantage. Looking into the professions, the members of the community follow their qualification and acquisitions, there cannot be the slightest doubt that the community can have its presence felt in the life of the city. If the community moves as a body things that are undreamt of could be accomplished.

Measures to be adopted

When dealing with the expenditure of the community it was found that only 3.75 per cent. of the income remained with the community and the balance practically returned to the place whence it came. Therefore, what is to be done is to devise measures to reduce and eventualy stop the outgoings. The two main items of drain are rent and food. It may not be easily possible to solve the question of housing. But, if the members are loyal and truly interested in the welfare and advancement of the community, the outgoings connected with "food" can be considerably reduced by starting co-operative stores in various centres. The least that a provision merchant profits in a month out of the sale of articles necessary for a family of 3 souls will be Rs. 10. Taking 6000, in round number, to be the total number of South Indian families, Rs. 7,20,000 goes out of the income of the community every year which, by starting its own stores, could be retained in the community. This means that the community will be worth a crore in 14 years. Whose mouth will not water at the prospect of such a realisation? Similarly, a fortune could be retained in the community every year if the members of the community take up the question of housing and solve it.

From the experience gained in the past of quite practicable schemes—schemes aimed at the economic salvation of the community—having fallen through partly for want of sufficient encouragement and support from the members and mainly due to the lack of of communal sense, I do not venture to put before my South Indian brethren any ambitious scheme but only a humble one. If my suggestion is favourably considered by the members and given a shape, I have not the least doubt about the future of the community, because, a practical shape of the suggestion will be an unrefutable monument of the communal unity. My suggestion is that the community must first concentrate its energies in founding a central 'South Idian Home' out of monies collected from the members. Such a home, being no man's property but of the community, the very sight of it will be an unfailing reminder to every South Indian passing by that he bound with it. I feel positive that such a central Home will not only raise the status of the community in Bombay but also quicken its further development in various other directions.

The pessimists will naturally be inclined to discount the practicability of such a simple proposal, and many more may nod their heads at the prospect of its success. Therefore a word about it will not be out of place. I have visualised a Home costing Rs. 3 lakhs (300,000). If the Home is to be built by the Co-operative Housing Society (which might be formed hereafter) I hope, and reasonably too, the year 1926 will see the completion of the Home, because being under that system 75 per cent. of the cost of the Home can be made up by loans from the Government and the responsibility of the community goes only so far as to collect Rs. 75,000. Is it difficult for a community having an annual income of 54 lakhs of rupees to collect Rs. 75,000 in the course of 2 years? I should think, not. Supposing the Housing Society is not formed, the community will have to collect 2 lakhs and this it can do in the course of 4 years. As soon as this amount is collected the work of construction can be taken in hand and pushed through. The additional one lakh of rupees required can be raised on the security of the partially built building at a cheap rate of interest. Failing the above two, it will not take more than 6 years to collect the required sum if the community puts shoulder to it. Under favourable conditions the matter can be expedited.

Conclusion and an appeal

In conclusion, I submit the following facts to the earnest and serious consideration of every South Indian in Bombay and also request him to ponder over them. (1) The South Indian Community in Bombay has come to stay and not to go away. (2) In comparison with other communities the S.I. Community is, in all material points, far behind others and also is handicapped by various circumstances. (3) Unless the members of the community fully realise their present condition and devise ameliorative measures, the community is bound to be *driven* to the walls, sooner or later. (4) The salvation of the community lies primarily and entirely in itself. (5) Working on co-operative basis is the only panacea for a community which wholly subsists on monthly earnings. (6) The development of a communal sense is the necessary antecedent for the creation of an atmosphere of *esprit de corps.* (7) Only that which provokes common interest can create a communal sense. (8) A central Home for the S. Indians, irrespective of caste or creed, is certain to provoke common interest. Therefore, I appeal to one and all of the South Indians to come forward with suggestions for the establishment of a 'South Indian Home.'

Since the South Indians are scattered all over the city and its suburbs, success will not come unless a selfless band of enthusiastic workers, selected from each quarter of the city, are bent upon achieving the object. For my part, I am prepared to work for the upliftment of the community in all possible manner, expecting absolutely nothing in return, not even the meaningless thanks of the formalist. I know that the community possesses many selfless workers who will not grudge to spare their time, energy and money to the betterment of the community. If the leaders of the community would but give their support and financial help to the best of their capacity, God willing, 1926 will see an edifice worthy of the community in Bombay. I shall feel obliged if those who feel as I do will communicate with me (N. V. Sarma, Girgaon, Bombay), and, if those who feel different from me give me an opportunity to discuss with them on the subject.

KERALA SATYAGRAHA

THE SECOND STAGE.

With the arrest and conviction of Messrs. K. P. Kesava Menon and T. K. Madhavan the Tiyya and Pulaya Satyagrahees of Vykam have entered the second and more difficult stage of their struggle—the stage when orthodoxy seeks to paralize them by imprisoning their leaders. It is now the duty of every Indian who realizes that no real Swaraj is possible as long as the demon of untouchability walks this land to give the Vykam Satyagrahees all possible help and to see that the struggle is continued till victory is attained. The moral effect of such a victory will be immense and its benefits will be available not alone for Kerala but to the whole of India. It is not correct to consider the Vykam Satyagraha as a provincial affair in which the people outside Kerala have no direct interest. It is an All-India affair of first class importance and if it fails for want of support or proper leadership the failure will surely have an adverse influence on the movement for Swaraj. Such a struggle is bound to be started at one place or another and it was started in Kerala for the very simple reason that there the evil of untouchability is most rampant. For the benefit of those who may have been misled by comments in a certain section of the press, I would like to emphasise the fact that the struggle is purely social and it has no political motive behind it. All suggestions to the contrary are absolutely mischievous. Because Congressmen are associated with it is does not necessarily follow that it has political motive behind it. Congressmen as well as non-Congressmen are taking part in the struggle and the object of those who try to make out that it is a move against the Travancore Darbar engineered by Congressmen for political purposes is too apparent to need any comment.

It has also to be made clear that by trying to establish the right of passage through public roads maintained by Government out of public funds the Satyagrahees are only trying to establish an elementary human right and they do not in any way offend against anybody's religion. In my last article I briefly dealt with the highly intricate and unnatural composition of the Kerala Hindu community and the varying degrees of distance pollution practised in that land of strange customs and usages and I pointed out that any of these customs and usages has not the sanction of religion behind it. I am aware that attempts have been made, not without success, to attribute the authorship of *twadal* or distance pollution to Sankaracharya and I have heard orthodox pundits cite the Code of Sankara in support of this crime against humanity. But it is doubtful if the Code of Sankara as it exists to-day is the code that Sankara compiled. It is inconceivable that the same Sankara who preferred to be an outcaste from his community rather than remain a member of it and to be bound by its customs should have ever compiled a code perpetuating the same customs against which his noble soul revolted. Even the Code of Manu has been subjected to considerable additions and substractions and ideas have been read into it which, the great law-giver, if he had been alive to-day, would be the first to repudiate and disown. Sir T. Sadasiva Iyer, one of our foremost scholars of the present day, was complaining the other day that whole sections have been added to the Code of Manu by priests for their own selfish ends and these additions have been mingled with the original text in such a clever way that it requires a great deal of care to separate the spurious from the genuine. Distance pollution is without doubt against the spirit of Hinduism and Hindu Dharma and the sooner it is got rid of the better. Even taking for granted that the observance of pollution was Dharma at one time it is certainly no longer so. Dharma is not stationary but changes with time. What was Dharma a century ago under a given set of circumstances may be Adhrama to-day under exactly similar circumstances.

V. M. N

TRADE AND FINACE.

WEEKLY REPORT.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, April 11.

MONEY.

Conditions in the money market have not appreciably improved in spite of the lowering of the Bank rate to 8 per cent. Call money is now quoted at about 8 per cent, there being more borrowers than lenders; the rates for fixed deposits for the two and three months period are quoted at about 6 to 7½ per cent. The trade demand, however, is not so brisk and the decline in the Imperial Bank's cash balance this week is due to a reduction in the Government deposits due in all probability to heavy Government payments for the beginning of the financial year.

From the weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of India, Government deposits show a decrease of Rs. 2-3-00 lakhs, while the other deposits have increased by Rs. 117.56 lakhs. The cash balance is reduced this week by Rs. 72.24 lakhs and now stands at Rs. 17,45,05,000, the percentage being 16.04 as compared with 16.40 of last week. The bank rate is reduced to 8 per cent.

Following the decline in the Bank rate there was a slight improvement in the prices of gilt-edged securities with some buyers at the close. 3½ per cent. Government paper is quoted at Rs. 64/10; 3 per cent. loans due 1853 and 1948-55 closed at Rs. 97/9 and Rs. 98/9. 5½ per cent bonds due 1928 and 1929 changed hands at Rs. 103/4 and 104/2. 6 per cent Bonds due 1925 and 1927 were placed at Rs. 101/5 and Rs. 101/8; 1930 at Rs. 109/4 and 1932 at Rs. 104/4 6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan is quoted at Rs. 104/4.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange was steady throughout the period under review round 1s. 4 25/32d. The purchases by the Imperial Bank of India on Government account are estimated over £6 lakhs, at 1s. 4-5/16d. The one month forward rate is at a discount of 1/8d. below the rate for ready T T while the discount between May and June is about 1/16d. A fair number of bills were placed both in our market and in Calcutta while the enquiry for bullion remittances continued on a limited scale.

The dollar quotation has considerably improved, the highest quotation being 8. 4,34 and the lowest 8. 4305, closing at 4.33½. Among the principal Continental exchanges, French francs improved from 74 to 74.40, the Belgian francs from 88.50 to 85 and the Italian lira from 98.20 to 97.50, closing at 98

GOLD.

The decline in the price of gold continued during the early part of the week in sympathy with the decline in the price of the metal in London and firmer sterling exchange. At the lower level, however the upcountry demand has improved. In London the highest and lowest rates during the week were 85s. 10d. and 85s. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 20/2/6 and Rs. 20/13/9 for ready, Rs. 20/3 and Rs. 20/14/9 for 21st April settlement and Rs. 20/4 and Rs. 20/15/9 for 19th May settlement. The rates for Sovereigns were steady round Rs. 16/6/9 for ready and Rs. 16/7/6 for forward. The offtake has improved and now averages about 20,000 tolas a day and the stock is estimated at about 2 lakhs tolas excluding arrivals by the incoming mail which is expected to bring in about £2,23,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipments the total visible supply from London to India is about £6,85,000. The total import of gold during the week amounted to Rs. 95,61,434 in bar and coin. This week's shipment is expected to be for about £80,000.

SILVER.

Silver was a dealing market during the early part of the week in sympathy with the decline in price of the metal in London. At the lower level a fair amount of bear covering was noticeable with a slight improvement in the rates. In London the highest and lowest rates during the week were 33-13/16d. and 32-13/16d. for ready and 33d. and 32-13/16d. for forward. In Shanghai the rate for T T on London is quoted at 3s. 2-5/8d. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 81/8 and Rs. 80/8 for ready, Rs. 81/14 and Rs. 80/12 for 24th April settlement and Rs. 82/3 and Rs. 81/2 for 23rd May settlement. The offtake averaged about 190 bars day and the stock is estimated at about 4,500 bars excluding arrivals by the incoming mail which is expected to bring in about £28,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India £1,58,000. The total import of silver during the week amounted to 602 bars and Rs. 73,181 in coin. This week's shipment is expected to be for about £60,000.

SHARES.

There were only two working days on the Stock Exchange during the period under review, on account of the April settlement. Fluctuations in prices were again of a minor nature, the rates on the whole being fairly steady at the close. The following are the fluctuations in the prices of the principal cotton mill shares:—Bombay Dyeing Rs. 632/8, Century Rs. 362/8-372; Gen. India Rs. 475-482/8; Crescent Rs. 231/4-232/8; Kohinoor Rs. 1,070; New Great Rs. 371/4-381/4 Pearls Rs. 516/4-521/4; Shapurji Rs. 387/8-395; Simplex Rs. 287/8; and Swadeshi Rs. 496/4-510.

The miscellaneous section still rules quiet and dull with only a small business passing. Alcocks are quoted at Rs. 210, Bombay Burma Rs. 283/12, Bombay Tramway Rs. 92/8, and Tata deferreds Rs. 90. Cement shares are still uninteresting, Bundis quoting Rs. 9/4, Katni Ordinary Rs. 68/12 with deferreds at Rs. 170. Railway shares continue quiet but steady, Ahmedabad Prantij quoting Rs. 775. Gujerat Rs. 76, Central Provinces Rs. 96, Sindh Light Rs. 143 and Tapti Valley Rs. 585.

Bank shares were steady, Imperial Bank shares quoting Rs. 1,356 with contractories at Rs. 355. Bank of India shares are quoted at Rs. 78 while those of the Central Bank at Rs. 25/4.

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COTTON

WEEKLY REVIEW

FOREIGN MARKETS.

During the week under review the Home markets have been fluctuating but on the whole a sharp advance both in New York and Liverpool markets as compared with last week. Early the market advanced on short covering and general buying. At the middle of the week the prices gave way on speculative and foreign selling but at the close again improved on rather short covering and general buying.

The American markets have developed considerable strength during the week and with a much better tone in evidence, values have appreciated remarkably. The sharp rise in prices has been attributed to the following causes:—

(a) Somewhat unfavourable weather
(b) Scarcity of old crop contracts.
(c) Improved textile trade, both in England and America.
(d) The growing recognition of the strong statistical position.'

As to the forward state of the market, with the exception of very many crops becoming considerably shorter, the position for those who have still to secure their requirements is a serious one indeed, with no sign from the export markets. Many mill consumers whether from duty, whose book positions are still handsome compared to next crop options, and as we consider that old crop positions will continue to narrow we look for a further upward movement in this direction. We believe that it will be a paying proposition for those who have to buy now in Liverpool and sell in New York for new crop deliveries.

Crop reports have continued to run unfavourable lines but it is far too early to embark on a judgment on this score. The markets from now on will be largely guided on the principle of supply and demand and naturally the ultimate course of prices must depend a good deal upon the progress of the coming yield.

Outside conditions are rather more satisfactory and various labour troubles have amicably been settled. Trade reports from Manchester are also cheerful; besides the stringent of the raw material has certainly caused a better feeling so that confidence seems to have at last restored. The American spot demand has been on an expensive scale this week and quite a large proportion of business has been put through.

On the whole, the outlook appears distinctly promising for further developments and we continue to hold conservatively "bullish" views as regards values in the immediate future. Under the circumstances we consider it advisable to effect conservative purchases in all weak markets.

As regards the local market, notwithstanding the fact that prices here have responded to the sharp rise on the other side, sentiment locally is against higher prices and there have been minor fluctuations recently. A good many operators seem to think that the present level of prices is too high and therefore feel inclined to work on the 'Bear' side, but we do not share their views and hope that before long prices will recover to a level more in keeping with the strength of the actual position. We therefore recommend our friends to take advantage of any weak sessions in order to enter on the "Bull" side as we look for still higher prices as the season advances.

The demand for ready cotton has been fairly satisfactory throughout the week and nice lots meet with ready sales.

The following were the changes in the Home markets as compared with last week:—

	Last week.	This week.
New York May	29.55	31.27 plus 1.72
New York July	28.45	29.67 plus 1.22
New York October	24.92	25.63 plus .71
New York December	24.45	25.05 plus .60
Liverpool May	17.40	18.52 plus 1.12
Liverpool July	16.85	17.81 plus .96
Liverpool October	14.83	15.18 plus .35
Liverpool January	14.27	14.52 plus .25

LOCAL FORWARD MARKET.

Fully good M.G. Broach April/May opened on the 4th Inst. at Rs. 575½ and going down to Rs. 574 advanced to Rs. 577½ on Commission Houses buying. On Bazar selling the prices declined to Rs. 573½. In sympathy with a sharp advance in America the Bazar opened steady at Rs. 587 on the 5th Inst., and gradually gave way to Rs. 584 on jobbers and shroffs selling. On general long liquidation the prices further dropped to Rs. 578. On the 7th Instant the Bazar opened at Rs. 579½ and advanced to Rs. 581½ on buying by jobbers. General selling caused the prices to give way to Rs. 577½. On the 8th Inst. the Bazar opened easier at Rs. 569½ and fluctuated within a narrow range. On the 9th Inst. in accordance with the sharp advance in New York futures the market opened firm at Rs. 586 and gradually declined to Rs. 581½ on selling by Japanese and Commission Houses. At about this level Commission Houses and Bull Operators were buyers which raised the values to Rs. 583. On the 10th Inst. the market opened easier at Rs. 578½ owing to a small decline in New York futures, and after fluctuating within a small range closed firm on the same day at Rs. 586½.

Fine Oomra May opened at Rs. 564 on the 4th Inst. and gradually advanced to Rs. 574 on Bulls buying. From this level, the prices gave way to Rs. 553½ on Japanese and Commission Houses selling, but again recovered to Rs. 572 on Commission Houses and Bulls buying, and after sharp fluctuations closed on the 10th Inst. at Rs. 574. Whilst Oomra July opened on the 4th Inst. at Rs. 569 and improved to Rs. 579 on Exporting Houses buying. From this level the prices dropped to Rs. 558½ on general selling, but again advanced to Rs. 576½ on Exporting and Commission Houses buying and after sharp fluctuations closed on the 10th Inst. at Rs. 577½. F.G. Bengal May opened on the 4th Inst. at Rs. 530 and closed on the 10th Inst. at Rs. 540, the highest being Rs. 540 and the lowest Rs. 524. Whilst July Bengal opened at Rs. 524 and closed at Rs. 544 on the 10th Inst. the highest being Rs. 544 and the lowest Rs. 529.

PIECE-GOODS.

The firmer tone in the Cloth Market had been well maintained during the earlier part of the past week, but later on the activity subsided and the demand fell off. Buyers from upcountry, who had made fair purchases, seem to have satisfied their immediate requirements. The plague raging in the Punjab has disorganised the trade there, and the financial stringency has not permitted further free buying on a large scale. During the last month it is estimated that about five thousand packages of White Nainsooks and Mulls have moved off for consumption in upcounty districts. White shirting have not participated in this demand. The stocks of Manchester goods are light and sellers have been trying to improve their margin of profit.

In Grey shirtings of Manchester make the demand has been slow in maturing, although prices have remained steady. Some fresh offers for forward business have been on the cables and if buyers and sellers get close together, it is likely the business may be booked. Manufactures having booked fair orders recently for China, Karachi and Madras have been difficult to deal with, the more so as spinners continue to present a stiffer front to them. Owing to the short time movement spinners have been very firm in quotation, but those makers who spin their own Yarns have been rather easier. Grey Drills have been steady with little demand. Grey Jaconets have been in active request and prices have improved further. Isolated sales have been mentioned in White Shirtings. Liepman's No. 1,500 White Shirtings, being very scarce, command a high rate, but fresh goods are expected to arrive soon for which three to four rupees per piece less has been quoted by the sellers. White Mulls have remained steady, the general undercurrent of demand being healthy. A little more activity has shown itself in low quality White Nainsooks worth from Rs. 3 to Rs. 3-12 per piece, which are scarce, as a fair portion of the goods in stock have been sold off. The qualities worth over Rs. 4 per piece have eased off a little in values

Japanese Cloths have been light in stock and although there is not much business being done, the rates have remained firm and steady.

Local Mill Cloths have met with some demand, but the inquiry is not brisk. Some Mills have sold small lots of their production. The following sales have been reported:—

500 Bales Calendered Shirtings of Petit Mills at Rs. 1-5-6 200 Bales Calendered Shirtings of Globe Mills, in light weight, at Rs. 1-6-6 per lb.

The quotations for the leading chops of Greys and Whites are as under:—

	Ins.	Yds.		Rs.	a.	p.
GREY SHIRTINGS—						
Ralli's Fari No. 2000	39 × 37	1/2/8		14	0	0
„ 100,000	45 ×	„	..	15	12	0
„ No. 33,000	45 ×	„	..	15	0	0
„ No. 2800	37 ×	„	..	12	8	0
„ No. 4545	38 × 38		..	13	4	0
„ No. 15000	44 × 38		..	16	8	0
„ No. 16000		„	..	17	0	0
„ No. 17000		„	..	17	8	0
Graham's No. 2730	39 ×	„	..	13	14	0
„ No. 2750	45 ×	„	..	15	8	0
„ Yellow Horse	43 × 39		..		..	
„ No. 2310	44 × 38	1/2			..	
Dewhursts BBB	38 × 38	1/2		21	0	0
„ BB	38 × 38	1/2		18	0	0
„ Rupee No. 5	38 × 38	1/2		16	8	0
Ritchie's No. 510	39 × 37	1/2/38		13	14	0
„ No. 4462	41 ×	„	..	14	0	0
Lyon's Shunker	39 ×	„	..	14	0	0
Fleming's 1904/1906	45,48, 51 × 38		Avg.	19	4	
GREY DRILLS—						
Pepperell's Dragon	..29 × 40 Net			31	0	0
Ralli's Musjid No. 425	..26 × 40		..	16	0	0
Mistaui's Elephant	..29 × 40 Net			23	0	
GREY JACONETS—						
Ralli's No 18	..45 × 22		..	9	0	
„ No. 138	..40 × 22		..	7	0	0
„ No. 636	..44 × 22		..	8	0	0
WHITE SHIRTINGS—						
Liepman's No. 1500	..32 × 42		..	31	8	0
H. B. T. C. 40000	..36 × 40		..	30	6	0
Ralli's No 9889	..33 × 40		..	18	12	0
Forbes's K. B. 100	..33 × 40		..		..	
WHITE MULLS—						
Ralli's No. 6	41 × 19		..	8	4	0
„ No. 60	..46 × 19		..	9	4	0
„ No. 880	..51 × 19		..	10	4	0
„ No. 6000	..58 × 19		..	11	4	0
„ No. 88	..58 × 20		..	8	0	0
„ No. 1270	..27 × 18		..	3	0	0
„ No. 818	..39 × 20		..	8	2	0
„ No. 1440	..36 × 20		..	6	2	0
„ No. 5352	..42 × 20 Net			10	8	0
„ No. 2755	..42 × 20 Net			11	8	0
„ No. 1703	..52 × 20Net			15	0	0
Ritchie's No. 1260	..27 × 18		..	3	14	0
„ No. 119	..37 × 18		..	5	0	0
„ No. 220	..42 × 18		..	5	8	0
„ No. 339	..47 × 18		..	6	0	0
„ 1K/4K38",43 48"53 × 18 Avg.				..		
„ No. 95	..58 × 20		..	8	0	0
„ No. 66999	..40 × 18		..	5	10	0
„ No. 86999	..40 × 18		..	6	2	0
„ No. 775	..40 × 18		..	6	4	0
„ No. 875	..45 × 18		..	6	12	0
„ No. 975	..50 × 18		..	7	4	0
„ No. 615	..50 × 18		..	7	2	0
Graham's Baloon	..58 × 20		..	8	0	0
Greaves' No. 5060	..27 × 18		..		..	
WHITE NAINSOOKS—						
Ralli's No. 7070/9090	..27 × 18		..	4	14	0
No. 61/81	.. „		..	4	9	0
No. 1850	.. „		..	3	14	0
„ No. 1900	.. „		..	4	0	0
„ No. 2600	.. „		..	4	2	0
„ No. 21021	.. „		..	4	4	0
„ No. 39620 T. B.	..38 × 22		..	7	4	0
Graham's Nos. 88/8888	28 × 18		..	5	8	0
„ No. 95950/97970 Saraswati	..33 × 18		..		..	
„ Tipoo W/WWW	..34 × 18		..	6	6	0
„ No. 50000	.. „		..	6	14	0
„ No. 33340/33350/33360			..	7	6	0
Lyon's No. 454 5/5656 6767	..26 × 18		..		..	
Greaves' No. 30000/50000 „			..		..	
„ No. 8000 T. B.	..38 × 22		..		..	
Ritchie's Nos. 3500/4510 5520	..26 × 18		..	4	10	0
S. W. Co's. Nos. 5800/ 5820 "Motor Car"	.. ..		..	4	10	0

The above quotations are on Bazaar terms with discount of three and a half per cent on Grey and four per cent on White Goods.

YARN MARKET.

Bombay, April 11.

Since our last report, owing to continuous strong advices from America, and the consequent rise in the local Cotton Market, the Yarn Market has improved to some extent, and prices have gone up all round though not at all in correspondence with the rise in the Raw Material. Strong money market, loss of confidence in the present level of prices, absence of demand from the large consuming centres of India and such other causes are responsible for such dullness in the Yarn inspite of very strong cotton and the dealers are very much afraid to buy in big lots. The bulk of business therefore is not large, and the wild fluctuations in Cotton prices are more or less attributed to the speculative dealings rather than the real demand for consumption. In any case, this time we do not find much confidence in the dealers and they are abnormally cautious.

English Yarns meet with poor sales for want of stocks as well as due to high prices. Manchester has increased prices by about 2 pence per lb. all round in sympathy with cotton and there being no such rise here, fresh forward business is negligible. Japanese sales in certain counts being much cheaper, English yarns are practically being replaced by the Japanese.

Japanese Yarns move freely at reasonable level, and there is some improvement in ready and near deliveries. Japanese Houses are still sellers and daily some business is booked. They offer at comparatively cheaper rates, and the Indian Mills as well as the English Import Houses are at a loss to understand how these rates can be accepted. Sampin has gone up to certain extent.

Indian Mills show much stronger attitude than before, but there is a scarcity of buyers at a higher level. China which was active last week does not show much strength this week, and wants Yarns at about the same rates as last. Other consuming centres are still very quiet. There is some buying among dealers themselves due to rise in cotton, but the offtake shows not much improvement.

The general tone seems healthy at the moment, and much depends upon the fluctuations and movements in Cotton. We do not think any decline to be possible in the near future.

SUGAR MARKET.

Bombay, April 11.

Since our last report our market during the week under review ruled quiet both for ready and forward positions prices fluctuating to the extent of 6d. with business passed amongst dealers on White Javas March/April shipment c 28s. to 27/3s. and the New Crop June 26s. to 25/7s. and July/September c 24/6s to 23/9s. all Free Bombay Harbour. Importers were doing nothing excepting one. European Firm continued selling at lower prices. Karachi and Calcutta markets ruled quiet throughout the week without any business doing. Java reported a quieter market prices declined nearly one gilder owing to decline in Cuba and Free sellers with fair business doing. New Crop is not much affected and the present prices are believed safe and low to buy. London and American markets were steady but quiet with small business doing. The bulk of business in our market is very small dealers prefer to wait and watch.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

T M O Rs. 26/2 eq. 28s. 2d. F. B. Harbour stocks 22,000 Bags.
T M O March/April eq. 27s. 4d. F.B. Harbour stocks 22,000 Bags.
T M O June/July eq. 24s. 9d. F.B. Harbour stocks 22,000 Bags.
T M O July/Sept. eq. 23s. 9d. F. B. Harbour stocks 55,000 Bags.
Beet Rs. 25/6 to 25/12 F. B. Harbour stocks 55,000 Bags.
S.S. 'Begum' arrived from Java with 18,000 Bags.

(THROUGH MESSRS. HUSSAIN ABDUL REHMAN & CO.)

Bombay, April 11.

The Market to-day has opened and taken to actual activity laute in the afternoon, to-day being the Jumma Day of the Mahomedens. Though late in assuming activity, the market soon exhibited a rising tendency as anticipated by us elsewhere this morning Old Crop prices have been increased by 3 to 4d. per cwt. and the market has recorded, on the whole, a steadier and active tone to-day. One Importing House has purchased a large quantity of New Crop (July) and covered by selling Old Crop. To-day's offtake for local consumption amounts to 2600 bags, showing a scattered demand for spot sugar. Spot prices, however rule steady.

Java reports a better market.

S. S. 'Benta' has arrived with an indefinite cargo of about eight to ten thousand bags of B.R.B. Beet sugar. S.S. 'Tamba Maru' has arrived yesterday via Hongkong with a cargo of 2600 bags of Java sugar, exclusively belonging to a leading of the local market.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar Ready Rs. 25/- per cwt.
Fine White Shipment March sh. 27/9 per cwt. F.B.H.
Fine White Shipment April sh. 27/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Fine White Shipment June/July sh. 25/- per cwt. F.B.H.
Fine White Shipment July/Sept. sh. 24/- per cwt. F.B.H.
Continental B.R.B. Beet Sugar Ready Rs. 25/8 per cwt.

We may well advise our friends to purchase New Crop as it is very probable that New Crop will steadily evidence a rise.

CHEMICALS.

Bombay, April 11.

Indications of some revival of a healthy demand are not wanting in Magnesium Chloride, Epsom, salt, Farina and Aniline salt. Sodium sulphide too shared a little of activity, though the prices are still steady. Epsom salt and Magnesium chloride kept in demand at Rs. 4/2/0 and 3/12/0 respectively.

Brown sugar lead, Hydrosulphide soda and Caustic soda are quite conspicuous by an absence of duemand, and the prices ruling have been also very easy. Demand is limited and even up country inquiry had been quite insignificant. Spot inquiry for Sago flour and Dextrine slightly advanced but not of material importance Litharge Potash Chlorate and Oxalic acid kept steady. Zinc chloride is steady at Rs. 24/- and indenting value is firm at £27/10/0 per ton C I F Bombay.

The market on the whole is still wanting in vitality, and the volume of business transacted is practically small.

Quotations are:—
Epsom salt Rs. 4/4/0
Antimony salt Rs. 0/9/0
Potassium Chlorate Rs. 0/3/6
Caustic soda 98 per cent Rs. 22/8/0
Magnesium Chloride Rs. 4/0/0
Dextrine Rs. 20/8/0
Maize starch Rs. 17/4/0
Sodium Sulphide Rs. 14/0/0.
Acetic acid Rs. 0/8/6
Aniline salt Rs. 0/11/6
Glauber salt Rs. 4/0/0
Acetate lead Brown Rs. 39/0/0
Bichromate potash Rs. 43/0/0
Hydrosulphide soda W.A.I.F. Rs. 1/5/0
Zinc Chloride Rs. 24/4/0
Bichromate soda Rs. 37/0/0.
Oxalic acid Rs. 33/0/0

COLOURS.

Bombay, April 11.

Alizarine seems to be regularly going down in values. Cow and Lunger are quoted at Rs. 95/100 per cwt. I.P. sells at Rs. 90 per cwt. Big packing 20 per cent is offered at Rs. 230/275 per cask. Congo Red has limited business at Rs. 1/12/0 per lb. Magenta Crystals and Fast Red Madrasi has to report good business at Rs. 5 per lb. Indenthrine Blue is steady at Rs. 4/4/0 per lb. Sulphur Black is steady at Rs. 0/12/0 per lb. The bazzar prices are as follows:—

Quotations are:—
Alizarine 20 per cent paste Lunger Rs. 98/100 per cwt.
Alizarine 20 per cent paste Cow Rs. 98/- per cwt.
Alizarine 20 per cent paste I.P Rs. 90/92 per cwt.
Congo red Rs. 1/12/0 per lb.
Nigrosene Xls Rs. 1/8/0 per lb.
Methyl Violet Rs. 4/0/0 per lb.
Victoria Blue Rs. 4/8/0 per lb.
Sulphuric Black Rs. 0/12/0 per lb.
Purpurine Benzo Rs. 3 per lb.
Purpurine Delta Rs. 3/13/0 per lb.
Melachrite Green Rs. 2/8/0 per lb.
Magenta Xls Rs. 5/0/0 per lb.
Hemptine Xls Rs. 1/7/0 per lb.
Indenthrene Blue Rs. 4/4/0 per lb.
Soluble Blue Rs. 5/0/0 per lb.
Fast red Rs. 5/0/0 per lb.

APPEAL FOR BOOKS.

An appeal is made by Kalimpong Samity to all the lovers of the countries (India, Burma and Ceylon) for presents of books both old and new in English Hindu, Sanskrit, Bengali, Urdu, Nepali, Tibetan and Lepcha on any subjects.

Patriotic gentlemen and ladies as well as associations are requested to send their presents of books etc. duly with an endorsement as "Presented to the Kalimpong Samity.

Heavy parcels may be sent by train to Kalimpong Road D. H. Ry., and R/R's, postal parcels. All communications to be addressed to:—The Secretary, The Kalimpong Samity. Kalimpong P. O. N. Bengal.

Mr. Thomas Nelson Annandale, Director of Zoological Survey of India, died at Calcutta of heat apoplexy.—A.P.

B. E. S. & TRAMWAYS CO.

A YEAR OF PROFIT.

The following is the report of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company to be presented to the shareholders at the fourth ordinary general meeting of the company to be held on Wednesday, the 16th April.

The total revenue for the year 1923 from all sources, amounted to Rs. 1,39,63,643-10-11; the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 76,25,741-4-7; the net receipts from the year's working aggregated Rs. 63,37,902-6-4.

From this balance the following further items of expenditure have to be deducted before arriving at the net profit available for distribution:—

Interest for the year on the 7 per cent. Debenture Debt Rs. 7,00,000; Provision for Depreciation Account Rs. 10,00,000; Provision for Plant Reserve Account Rs. 2,50,000; Provision for Redemption of Debentures Rs. 5,00,000; Provision for Amortization of Rights and Concessions Rs. 20,000. Writing off expenses in connection with issue of Debentures Rs. 45,000; Preliminary Expenses written off Rs. 32,082-11-1; After making these deductions aggregating Rs. 25,47,082-11-1; there remains an available balance of profit of Rs. 37,90,809-11-3 to which has to be added to amount brought forward from 1922 Account Rs. 39,745-3-10; making a balance of profit available for distribution of Rs. 38,30,564-15-1.

The Directors recommended that this sum be appropriated as follows:—

To dividend for the year on 7 per cent. cumulative preference shares Rs. 6,30,000; to payment of dividend for the year on the ordinary shares at 10 per cent. Rs. 27,00,000; to payment of bonus for the year on the ordinary shares at 1 per cent. Rs. 2,70,000; to bonus of one month's pay to the company's officers and employees Rs. 1,85,000; to be carried forward to next year's account Rs. 45,564-15-1. Total Rs. 38,30,564-15-1.

The expansion in the earnings of the company's business may be described as satisfactory. Operating expenses have net increased in the same ratio, owing to the stringent economies exercised throughout all departments of the company. The year 1923 was not marked by labour troubles. The average cost of coal was only very slightly less than in 1922; the cost of other materials however showed a declension; wages remained unchanged.

Your directors regret that their efforts to obtain sanction for permission to increase tramway fares, and to enhance the rates charged for the supply of electrical energy have not so far met with the approval of the Municipal Corporation.

During the year 8 additional tram cars were built, a large number of single deck cars were converted into double deck cars, and a re-arrangement of existing car units was effected. The seating capacity of your rolling stock was thus increased by approximately 11 per cent.

The only tramway construction undertaken during the year was the extension, by special arrangement with the Bombay Port Trust from Victoria Overbridge to the new Cotton Depot at Mazagon-Sewri.

Tramway tracks were renewed between Bori Bunder and Crawford Market, and in Abdul Rehman Street. Certain other renewals were carried out simultaneously with the alterations in roads now under reconstruction by the Bombay Improvement Trust.

The growth of the business in the supply branch has continued to be entirely satisfactory. The number of consumers of electrical energy for motive power has again considerably increased.

During the year an agreement was definitely concluded with the three companies forming the hydro group for the supply in bulk of the whole quantity of electrical energy required by your undertaking. The full quantity however will not be available for a few years.

Every effort has been made to restrict capital expenditure to an absolute minimum compatible with efficiency and the amount spent, namely, Rs. 15,13,642 is very considerably less than in recent years. That expenditure was principally apportioned under the following headings:—

Consumers services and meters.
Extensions to mains.
Extensions of tramway to New Cotton depot.
Rolling stock.
Transforming plant.

Under the Articles of Association the directors retiring by rotation are Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, C.B.E., and Mr. F. E. Dinshaw who being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

At the invitation of the Directors the Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., rejoined the Board.

VIDHVA VIVAH SAHAIK SABHA.

The Hon. Secretary of the Vidhva Vivah Sahaik Sabha, Lahore writes:—

Mr. Bharat Indu Rais Furrukhabad on the happy occasion of the birth of his son gave a donation of Rs. 1,00/- to the Vidhva Vivah Sahaik Sabha, Lahore. Seth Ram Gopal Shivrattan Mehta of Bikanir (Rajputana) on hearing about the work of this Sabha sent a "Hunli" of Rs. 1,000/- of his own accord. The trustees of Sir Ganga Ram Trust Society under whose supervision this Sabha is working and the members of the Executive Committee of the Sabha have gratefully received the amounts and have passed a resolution to the same effect.

SAVANTAVADI HITAVARDHAK SABHA.

The second Annual General meeting of the members of the Savantavadi Hitavardhak Sabha was held on the 30th March 1924, in the Dharmsey Govindji High School, Girgaum Back Road, Mr. B. V. Nerurkar, B.A., LL.B. High Court Pleader presiding.

The report submitted by the Managing Committee, and the accounts for 1923 were adopted. During the period under review the Sabha secured 3 Life members, and 69 ordinary members making the total strength 171. Besides Life subscription, the income from subscribers was Rs. 551-5-1 and the expenses amounted to Rs. 135-14-6, leaving a balance of Rs. 654-12-2 inclusive of the balance of the previous year.

During the year under report a heavy calamity in the shape of floods befell some of the villages of the State and a fund had to be started to help the sufferers. The Sabha with the co-operation of the Savantavadi Maratha Shikshanprasaraka Mandal collected a sum of about Rs. 1,900 with which the flood stricken people were helped to purchase clothing and to build huts. On the 5th August 1923 H.H. the Sardesai Saheb paid a visit to the members of the Sabha at their invitation in the Servants of India Society's Hall and expressed his appreciation of the work of the Sabha.

It has been decided to spend Rs. 200 for the help of poor students (for two years) Rs. 50 on female education, Rs. 50 for helping the Untouchable pupils, Rs. 150 for agricultural education in the State and Rs. 10 for a gathering next year.

A new Managing Committee and an auditor were elected for the next year.

After refreshments were served the members dispersed.

PROTECTION OF INDUSTRIES.

GOVERNMENT'S INSTRUCTIONS.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, April 10.

The Government of India have instructed the Tariff Board to examine the applications for protection received from the following industries viz., cement, paper and printers, ink, boots and shoes and magnesium chloride. Firms and persons interested desiring to make representations should address to the Secretary, Tariff Board, Simla. A resolution on the subject is being published in the Gazette of India on 12th April.

STORES DEPARTMENT.

REORGANISATION AND EXPANSION

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, April 10.

It is understood that the Secretary of State's sanction has been received to reorganisation and expansion of the Stores Department on a permanent footing.

The Secretary of State has also sanctioned new stores purchase rules governing the purchase of stores in India. These considerably liberalize the existing rules. The Government resolution on the subject is expected to be issued shortly.

THE ROYAL TOURNAMENT.

BRITISH NAVAL PAGEANT.

The Pageant this year, as its name—"Hearts of Oak"—implies, is to be a naval one—it will be introduced by the entry of the Royal Marines' Band of 1825 represented by the Naval School of Music. In the first tableau are seen famous naval officers of all periods from Drake to Nelson, grouped with the officers and men who fought under them. Drake and Raleigh represent the heroic Elizabethan age; Blake in buff coat and heavy cavalry boots stands for the soldier admirals of Cromwell's time; old Benbow of the days of William III and Queen Anne. Anson in grey and red; Captain Cook, the great explorer and navigator and Rodney in the uniform of the days when Nelson was a young captain. Nelson, with the officers and seamen of his period closes the group.

A celebrated incident of the 18th century naval history is then shown. The treasure captured by Anson on his famous voyage round the world is seen on its way from Portsmouth to London attended by officers and men of Anson's ship, the Centurion, together with the military escort which was essential in those days.

Next we see the celebrated incident in Hyde Park in the year 1748, when George II, impressed by the smart appearance of the Duchess of Bedford in her blue and white riding habit, selected those colours for the future uniform of the British Naval officer, colours which, with a brief exception in the reign of William IV who changed them to blue and red, have been retained to the present day. A lighter shade of blue than the navy blue of our own times was worn until the latter part of the 18th century.

"Mad Montague," a celebrated character of his day is next introduced. The incident represents the occasion on which he applied for leave to go to London, the ship of which he was captain being at the time at Portsmouth. On being informed by Admiral Hawke that he "could not allow Captain Montague to go further from his ship than his barge could take him" the gallant captain pulled ashore, chartered a large cart, had his barge hoisted on to it, and proceeded by road to London, his barge's crew at their oars.

Another scene depicts naval life ashore in the days of Nelson. Sailors "with their pockets full of money" after being paid off are engaged in "tripping it on the quay" to the hornpipe played by a passing fiddler. Into their midst bursts a press gang, searching the port for suitable men to bring their ship's complement up to full numbers. The press gang, brutal as were its methods, was practically the only method in the 17th and 18th centuries of ensuring a sufficient supply of men for the fleets, and was used for this purpose until the termination of the Napoleonic Wars.

The next display represents the Navy in action ashore in one of our "small wars" of the nineteenth century an attack on and the blowing up of a native stockade. The Pageant closes with representations of naval costumes and uniforms, (it is of interest to note that a prescribed uniform for our seamen was first laid down after the termination of the Crimean War) from Nelson's day to the present time.

SUBURBAN PUBLIC MEETING.

Under the joint auspices of the Andheri Landholders and Residents Association, the Ville Parle Residents Association, the Santa Cruz Residents Association, the Gaud Saraswat Housing Co-operative Societay, Ltd., and the Hindu Friends Co-operative Housing Society Ltd., a Public Meeting will be held at 9 a.m. tomorrow (Sunday), in the premises of the Andheri Education Society opposite the Andheri Railway Station to consider what steps should be taken to protect the persons and property of the defenceless residents of the Bombay Suburban District against the dacoities and murders perpetrated by the Pathans and such other persons. The Hon. Mr. Lalloobhai Samaldas, C.I.E., will preside. Messrs. G. B. Trivedi, Hiralal Dahyabhai Nanavati, Jaisukhlal K. Mehta, Mavji Govindji Sheth, Jijibhoy Khumbhata and others will address the meeting. All are cordially invited to attend.

WHAT PRICE EXIST

KHILAFAT DEPUTATION.

REFUSAL OF PASSPORTS.

MR. CHAMAN LALL'S SPEECH.

The following is the full text of Mr. D. Chaman Lall's speech on the motion for adjournment passed by the Legislative Assembly:—

I beg to move the adjournment of the House. The motion I have to put is that I move the adjournment of the House to discuss the refusal of passports to several prominent Indian leaders of the Khilafat movement including Maulana Mahomed Ali, Maulana Shaukat Ali, Dr. Kitchlew and others who have been selected to proceed as members of delegations to Turkey, Persia and certain Arab States on a religious mission of peace, including the settlement of the future of the Khilafat, thereby creating a grave cause of unrest among the Mussalmans of India. The question before the House is one of the most important that it has fallen to the lot of this Assembly to discuss during this present session. It is a question which goes deep down to the constitution under which we live in India to-day, it goes into the rights of the people of India, into the constitutional practice that prevails in this country and into the autocratic methods which prevent us from exercising our inherent rights in our own land. The facts of the situation are very simple. On the 25th November last Maulana Shaukat Ali wrote a letter to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department stating as follows:—

The undersigned has been directed by the Working Committee of the Central Khilafat Committee to request you to kindly issue the necessary passports for the delegations which the All-India Khilafat Conference have resolved to send to Turkey, Hedjez, Mesopotamia, Syria, Palestine and other Arab States with a view to adjust the religious relations of all Muslims and to remove all existing misunderstandings.

The undersigned will greatly appreciate if you will be good enough to let him know at your earliest convenience what particulars you would require for issuing the above passports and how long it would take you to issue them. It is hoped that the matter will be treated as urgent.

To this letter of the 25th November a reply was received by Maulana Shaukat Ali from the Government which stated:—

With reference to your application on behalf of the Working Committee of the Central Khilafat Committee for the issue of passports to enable delegations to visit Constantinople, Angora, Palestine, Iraq Hedjaz, Syria and other countries I am directed to request you to intimate to me the name and number of the members of the proposed delegations and the routes they propose to follow.

It was taken for granted by the Central Khilafat Committee that since this reply had been issued a mere intimation of the names of the members of the proposed delegation would be sufficient to obtain passports from the Government of India but it appears that between November 25th and February 5th there was some sort of a change in the attitude of the Government of India on the subject. The names of members which were intimated to the Government of India are these: Hakim Ajmal Khan Sahib, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Maulana Mahomed Ali, Dr. M. A. Ansari, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Pandit Jawharlal Nehru, Haji Abdullah Haroon, Dr. Syed Mahmud and Mr. Shuaib Qureshi. This first deputation was the deputation known as the Angora deputation. The second deputation was the Hedjaz deputation which consisted of the following: Hakim Ajmal Mhan, Maulana Shaukat Ali or Seth Yakub Hasan, Maulana Syed Suleman Nadvi and Mr. Ashfaque Ali (Secretary).

The third deputation consisted of the following gentlemen: Maulana Abdul Majid, Dr. Kitchlew, Maulana Husain Ahmad and Munshi Khurshed Husnain. The names of the members of these three deputations were submitted to the Government of India, but after the submission of these names there was as I said, apparently a change in the attitude of the Government of India. A reply was sent on the 5th of March and I hope I may be forgiven for reading the whole letter. It is a short letter but it is very important and its contents ought to be made known to members of this House. It is a letter from Mr. C. W. Gwynne, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India to Maulana Shaukat Ali. It runs:

In reply to your letter of the 5th January 1924 applying for the issue of passports to enable certain delegations to visit Constantinople, Angora, Palestine, Iraq and other Arab States, I am directed to say that previous consultation with the Governments of the various countries to be visited is for obvious reasons indispensable as it is necessary to ascertain whether they would be prepared to receive the delegations and grant them the requisite facilities. Steps to elicit their views have been taken. I am to add that the Government of India could not in any case agree to grant passports to persons who have been convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for offences against the State or for inciting Government servants to disaffection.

I take my stand upon this paragraph, this second paragraph which states that Government are not prepared to grant passports to any person who has been convicted of offences against the State or for inciting Government servants to disaffection. As far as I am aware there is no law, there is no rule there is no regulation under which the Government of India can prevent the grant of passports to His Majesty's subject on the grounds mentioned in the letter which I have just read out. In brief, these are the bare facts of the whole situation. I will come back presently to the reply given to this last letter by Maulana Shaukat Ali but having stated the facts let me revert to the motives and imputations governing the whole situation. No one will deny that the Khilafat movement has been a thorn in the side of the Government. No one will deny that Government have done their level best to put down this movement in India. The Government have imprisoned and interned men who started this movement. They have banned and they have persecuted the followers of this movement until it has become almost impossible for any honest man holding honest convictions about this question to state them publicly and openly without at the same time being made subject to inquisitorial inquiries instituted by Government in this behalf and to punishment for stating openly his honest views. Moreover there has been throughout this controversy an atmosphere of international intrigue which has covered the Khilafat movement with the poisonous miasma of hatred and fear. These are the real facts of the situation. No one will deny that this international intrigue has existed. No one will I dare say, deny that from time to time attempts have been made to put this intique into execution. Was it not in 1916 that a demand was made that convenient henchman attempts have been made the Khalif?

But when they found that it was much too bold a step to take they took refuge in granting him a very high-sounding grandiloquent title known as the Nalik-ul-Hedjaz. Is there anyone, Sir, who will deny that article 139 of the Treaty of Sevres contemplated, or rather suggested that the Turkish Sultan should renounce all sovereignty, all jurisdiction over Mussalmans which could not mean political jurisdiction, but could only mean his religious jurisdiction over the Mussalmans of the world?

Mr. N. M. Dumasia (Bombay City: Non-Mahomedan Urban): Did not the Government of India do their best to bring about a modification of the Treaty of Sevres?

Mr. Chaman Lal:—The Honourable Member wants to know whether it was not the Government of India who brought about a revision of the treaty? My reply to that, Sir, is that it was not the Government of India but the sword of Mustapha Kemal Pasha. It was article 139 which said.....

Mr. President: Order, order. I must remind the Honourable Member that we cannot turn this into a debate on foreign policy. The Honourable Member himself has restricted this debate by the demand of the motion which he placed before you. It is the question whether the Government of India was or was not exercising its discretion properly in imposing certain restrictions which made it impossible for certain citizens of India to proceed on a certain mission.

Mr. Chaman Lal: I merely wanted to point out, Sir, that the genesis of the whole trouble which has resulted now in not granting passport's to the gentlemen I have mentioned lay in the fact that there was an international intrigue and an international intrigue which exists even to-day. The results of this intrigue were such that there was throughout India a great wave of agitation amongst the Mussalmans of India: so much so that great men like Mahatma Gandhi threw in their lot with the Mahomedans on the side of the persecuted against the prosecutors. And the result of this agitation was that Maulana Shaukat Ali and Maulana Mahomed Ali were interned and hundreds of their colleagues were imprisoned.

What, Sir, is it that they demand? They demand nothing but this, that they should be allowed to proceed peacefully on their mission to other countries in order to bring about a settlement of the Khilafat question. Nobody here will deny that the Muhammadans of India along with the Muhammadans of the rest of the world are very greatly agitated about the Khilafat question. And it is in order to settle that question, in order to bring peace and tranquility in the Mussulman world that Moulana Shaukat Ali and Maulana Muhammad Ali the acknowledged leaders of the Mussalmans of India demand passports to go abroad in order to settle this matter in consultation with their co-religionists. They are going on a purely religious mission. It may be said that pass-ports would have been granted to them if they had been going on a purely religious mission and that this mission is not purely religious. I challange that statement. The bad that has been placed upon them is unconditional. It does not say, you shall not go to such and such a country; it does not say that the mission shall be only for religious propangada. It says quite clearly that persons who have been convicted of causing disaffection, persons who have been convicted of crimes against the State, those are the persons who shall not be allowed pass-ports. The reply to this declaration made by Government, issued by Maulana Shaukat Ali, is a very interesting document. It says:—

"With reference to the first part of para. 1 of that letter the undersigned regrets that he is unable to appreciate the reasons assigned for a previous consultation with the Governments of various countries to be visited and no other reason is obvious". The Central Khilafat Committee has no reason to doubt that the Governments concerned would be prepared to receive the delegations unless of course any outside influence is brought to bear upon some of them and a prejudice against these delegations is thereby sought to be created."

May I remind the House that only a couple of days ago a cable was received from Angora which said that they would welcome the delegation which was intended to be sent out by the Central Khilafat Committee. Further, Maulana Shaukat Ali states:—

"As a matter of fact however the Turkish Government has already telegraphed that the Khilafat delegation would be most welcome and Al-Qibla the official organ of the Hedjaz Government has also published that the Sharif Sahab of Mecca is cordially prepared to welcome such a delegation. Other indications also exist which leave the Central Khilafat Committee in no doubt about the matter."

"Even if the Central Khilafat Committee had any doubt about the reception of these delegations it would be far from clear why the Government of India should want to elicit the views of the Governments in question with regard to a matter with which only Mussulmans are concerned. It is a religious obligation imposed on every muslim to exert himself and make peace whenever some Muslims have fallen out amongst themselves and the situation in Muslim countries which the Khilafat delegation under reference would seek to improve has recently been aggravated as newspapers indicate by a sanguinary conflict in which one of the sons of the Sharif Saheb of Mecca is stated to have been severely wounded by the forces of the Amir of Najd. It is surprising indeed that it should occur to any non-Muslim that such peaceful efforts as the delegations are intended to make would be un-welcome to those who share the same religion and are bound to recognise the imperative nature of a Muslim's duty to make peace between his brethren.

"It has repeatedly been declared by the Government of India that it does not desire to interfere in the religious concerns of the Mussulmans. The undersigned has no doubt that the Mussulmans of India would look upon the intervention of Government in this matter as undesirable interference in a purely religious matter which is a domestic concern of the Mussulmans themselves and that they would certainly regard such interference as contrary to the repeated declarations of Government.

"As things stand at present it is entirely in the hands of Government to prevent any Muslim who wants to do his obvious duty by his co-religionists from going out of this country to do it.

"Moreover it is universally understood that the object of issuing pass-ports by a State is to enable those who apply for them to seek the protection of the representatives of that State in the countries to be visited in case of necessity. The Khilafat delegations would not need and do not desire such protection and pass-ports have been applied for only because under existing rules no Indian can leave the shores of India without them. To refuse to issue pass-ports in such a case seems to be a clear abuse of a system designed in the intests of those who apply for pass-ports. "In conculsion the undersigned trusts that the pass-ports applied for will be issued without further delay."

That, Sir, is the situation according to Maulana Shaukat Ali who applied for the passports and was refused because the Government laid down certain conditions. Further, there was another letter to which I need not refer at the present moment in which the Government said that they wanted an undertaking from those who were going in this mission that they would not indulge in any sort of political propaganda. It passes my understanding how anybody could imagine that a purely religious mission of peace is going to indulge in any sort of political propaganda. I do not believe that this delegation were going to indulge in any political propaganda. They were going on a purely religious mission of peace and that alone should have been enough for you to grant them their pass-ports forthwith. There are three grave issue involved in the question I have raised. In the first place, as Maulana Shaukat Ali pointed out, the Government are interfering with the religious liberty of His Majesty's Indian subjects. There is a passage which I would ask Honourable Members to note with great attention. It reads as follows:—

Firmly relying Ourselves on the truth of Christianity and acknowledging with gratitude the solace of Religion, We disclaim alike the lights and the desire to impose Our Convictions on any of Our Subjects. We declare it to be Our Royal will and Pleasure that none be in any wise favoured, none molested or disquieted by reason of their religious. Faith or Observation, but that all alike enjoy the Equal and impartial prosecution of the Law".

This is a passage from the proclamation of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, of November the first 1858. Is it consistent with the principles enunciated in that passage for you to refuse pass-ports to delegates going out to do nothing more than their religious duty? I declare, Sir, that it is not consistent with principles you yourself uphold.

In the second place, I assert that you are trying to interfere with the constitutional liberty of His Majesty's Indian subjects, and I call to your mind the fact that you are abusing the law in imposing any restrictions upon the grant of pass-ports to His Majesty's subjects. I challenge you to point out the specific provisions of the law under which you have refused those pass-ports. Take the Passport Act of 1920, Act. Where in the whole of this Act do you find a single provision, a single clause which gives you the power to refuse passports to His Majesty's Indian subjects? The Act says that no person shall enter British India including British Baluchistan, the Santal Pargannas without a pass-port. Where does it say that no British subject shall leave India without a pass-port? It is entirely an Act for those who enter India, not for those who leave the shores of India. Neither in the Act nor in the Rules issued by notification under it, is there a single passage, a single clause or a single word which gives you the power to refuse a pass-port to any of His Majesty's Indian subjects who demand those passports from you. Fually, Sir, I contend that you are interfering with the political liberty of His Majesty's subjects by the restrictions and conditions which you have laid down and which I have read out to you.

Under such restrictions, under such rules that you have laid down, under such conditions that you have imposed, you are really by executive order passing an order of internment, upon those members of the Delegation who intend to leave this country. You interned them once and you localised their internment but now you want to turn the whole of India into an internment camp. You really are taking your stand upon absolutism and upon autocracy. You are content and you are at peace only if you can seal your ports and if you can turn the key in the lock of your prison house. You are content and at peace only if you have stamped under foot the ordinary principles of human liberty and human freedom. Let it not be said that you are not prepared to listen to the voice of the people that you never will be responsible to the people of India, that it is your policy to own responsibility neither to man nor to God.

THE INDIAN SITUATION.

A DIEHARD VIEW.

The "Daily Telegraph" wrote as follows in mail week about the rejection of the Finance Bill by the Legislative Assembly:—

By a majority of three votes the Imperial Assembly at Delhi has thrown out the Indian Government's Finance Bill. On its being returned to them by the Viceroy, with the suggestion that it be passed in an amended form, the majority repeated their gesture of defiance; and the Bill will therefore be made law over their heads in accordance with the constitutional provision made for such emergencies. The alliance of Swarajists and Independent Nationalists has thus crowned the edifice of folly and vacillation erected a week ago, when four of the most important of the Government's Budget resolutions were defeated by the same combination. What followed may be briefly recalled. Having thrown out these vital proposals and thereby forced upon the Viceroy the disagreeable duty of restoring them by the use of his emergency power under the Government of India Act, the Pundit Motilal Nehru arose neqt day in the Assembly and declared that this action had been taken merely "to establish a principle," and that he and his friends would now place no obstacle in the way of the remaining supply resolutions. These were accordingly passed, and it was generally observed that the hostile vote of the preceding day had been a too severe strain upon many of the Independents, who are not extreme men, and who had only with great misgiving joined in the attack on the Budget. The policy of out-and-out obstruction had suffered a sharp check, and the Swaraj leaders in the Assembly adopted a tone very different from that of their earlier speeches. But another surprise was forthcoming on the introduction, on Monday last, of the Finance Bill, by the terms of which the Government is empowered to impose the taxation contemplated in the Budget resolutions. Upon this measure the Opposition attack was suddenly reopened with even greater violence than before. It had already been stated that the more extreme Swarajists, headed by Mr Patel, intended to propose what amounted to wrecking amendments of certain clauses of the Bill; and it had been anticipated that the Independents, maintaining their more prudent attitude, would refuse to join in this new dmonstration of political ineptitude. What actually happened was that the rejection of the Finance Bill in its entirety was moved, and was carried by the same combination which had given so singular an account of itself the week before.

Only one explanation of this second political somersault within a few days has been suggested, and that is the moral—and perhaps more than moral—intimidation of the unwilling Independents. An uproar of indignation had arisen in the Swarajist Press over the abandonment of obstruction after the initial attack; and it appears that all the elements of the Opposition have bowed their heads to the storm. The speeches of the leaders in this second assault were even longer, more violent, and, if possible, more absurd than those delivered on the first occasion; the British administration of India was accused, for instance, of having failed to avert such occasional disasters as famine and epidemic influenza from the country. For anyone acquainted with the work done by British officials in the famine-relief and health services of India it will be difficult to imagine a more monstrous exhibition of reasonless ingratitude than the preferment of such a charge; but it is thoroughly characteristic of the spirit of complete moral irresponsibility in which this movement is being carried on. The position is that Indians engaged in public life are to-day being subjected to a test, represented by the reforms of 1919, of their capacity to treat political affairs with good sense, honesty and foresight; a test imposed in the hope that, when the appointed time arrives five years hence, they will have proved themselves worthy of a larger share in the government of their country than was conferred upon them by those reforms. So far, it must be said quite plainly, the results constitute a failure even worse than most critics of that policy anticipated. In the Central Legislature, the system erected by the reforms is at this moment being deliberately wrecked, for no other reason than that the politicians who thus display their fundamental unfitness for responsibility of any kind demand that the reforms shall be abandoned in favour of complete Home Rule. The one thing certain about the immediate future is that India will be spared the frightful disaster of a concession of this demand by the Imperial Parliament. It never had many advocates in this country, and none among those who knew anything about Indian realities. To-day their number must be few indeed, even among the least instructed.

Accompanying these demonstrations, which have been equalled, and in some cases surpassed, in the Provincial Legislatures, is a recrudescence of the movement of anarchical violence which for some time past it was permissible to regard as having declined into comparative unimportance. We report to-day the opening of the trial at Cawnpore of a number of conspirators whose designs—inspired and financed from Moscow, it need hardly be said—have been unmasked by the Indian secret service. There is also pending the trial of those arrested at the time of the discovery, a few days ago, of an anarchist arsenal in the Maniktollah quarter of Calcutta. It may be noted in passing that the refusal of money required for the maintenance of the police forces has been one of the favourite methods of obstruction in the Provincial Legislatures controlled by the Swaraj Party, the secret service being especially attacked as unnecessary and mischievous. The symptoms of this renewal of the campaign of violence are to be noted in many directions, and undoubtedly represent a grave new danger to the peace of India. We publish to-day a letter from Sir Verney Lovett, who sat on the Rowlatt Committee, which did so much to establish the truth about this movement in its earlier phase, and to suggest the means by which it could best be dealt with. He points out that a number of those recently arrested as being engaged in criminal conspiracy from are old revolutionaries who were released from prison at the time of the inauguration of the reform policy. Such is the unhappy comment of experience upon the idea that that policy would cut away the ground of political discontent from beneath the feet of anarchism. Sir Verney Lovett fully confirms our own belief that the terrorism exercised by this secret movement of violence must be held to account for the embracing of an extremist policy in the Legislatures by Indians who would naturally be strongly opposed to it. There is only one method for dealing with the two problems—that of anarchical conspiracy outside politics, and that of constitution-wrecking in the Councils. Absolute firmness must be shown in backing down and repressing the one, in carrying on the government of India in the face of the follies and provocations of the other. There is no body of public opinion in Great Britain which would urge any different counsel on the Viceroy and his Administration.

KARACHI OVERSEAS TRADE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, April 9.

The figures of Karachi's overseas trade for the official year which ended on March 31st have just been published by the "Daily Gazette" and are as follows:—

Total exports ... ... Rs. 39,57,00,000
Total imports ... ... ,, 21,66,00,000

These figures are the highest on record. The figure for exports exceeds the similar figure for 1922-23 by Rs. 14,87,00,00. The figure for imports shows an excess of Rs. 1,02,00,000 over the previous year's total.

The exports of raw cotton which were greater by 37 per cent. in quantity and 107 per cent. in value than in the previous year were the largest on record. The exports of rape seed were also the largest ever recorded.

The figures indicate that Karachi is steadily recovering from the after-effects of the war. Normally such big figures would imply substantial profits, but the fluctuations in prices since 1920 which have ruined or crippled many trading concerns have involved losses from which some sections of commercial classes have not yet completely recovered. The figures just published indicate an unmistakable access of commercial strength and it is expected that Karachi will now continue to move forward as rapidly as in pre-war days.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN LAHORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 10.

A fire destroyed a big house in the city at early hours this morning. Two ladies and a young boy were burnt to death. One of the occupants of the house lost property worth Rs. 25,000. The cause of the fire is not known.

ARREST OF BURMANS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, April 11.

Police made several arrests in connection with a case in which four Burmans are charged with throwing acid on 19th March at Mr. R. W. Williamson, General Manager of the London Rangoon Trading Company. The police allege that a plot against Mr. Williamson was engineered in the house of a Burman trainer and that nine attempts were made to blind Mr. Williamson and to cut off his hands.

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and you were unable to feed him yourself, he would be brought up, like one out of every four babies "at home," on Glaxo. In India, the contaminated, disease-ridden milk supply presents such a danger to Baby that Glaxo is the only *safe* alternative to mother's milk. Prepared simply by adding hot, boiled water, Glaxo provides all the nourishment a Baby needs to make him well and strong. Its perfect cleanliness and freedom from bacteria eliminate all the risks of disease which make ordinary milk so dangerous. That is why doctors recommend and bring up their own babies on

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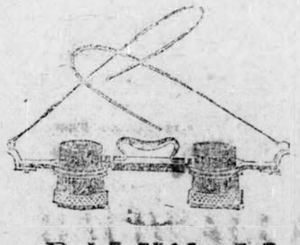

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19426

BOMBAY COUNCIL AND SWARAJ PARTY.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S REPLY TO MESSAGE.

The Honourable the President of the Bombay Legislative Council has received the following letter, dated March 24, from the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor:—

I am to say that His Excellency has been requested by the Secretary of State to inform the members of the Legislative Council through you, as President, that he has received the message from the Council communicated to him by His Excellency: that the observations made by him in the House of Lords were founded upon a report, published in the "Times" newspaper, that the leader of the Swaraj Party had stated, without attacking the arguments in favour of the Court Fees Bill, that he and his party showed its temper to Government and that this was done by defeating the Government Bill. In the telegram published in the Press, this explanation was accorded to the attitude of the Swaraj Party in respect of both Court Fees and Children's Bills, but the Secretary of State welcomes the explanation now sent to him in regard to the Protection of Children Bill, and is glad to learn that the defeat of Government was in that case due not to the adherence of the Swaraj Party to the programme laid down in their electoral manifesto, but to the anxiety of the Council to have further time for consideration of so important a measure, which had not been published in the vernacular press.

The Secretary of State ventures to express his sense of satisfaction that the Swaraj Party are, even in such a degree, endeavouring to co-operate in purposes of the existing transition of the constitution.

SIR EDWARD MACLAGAN ENTERTAINED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 10.

The Punjab Chiefs' Association gave a farewell garden party to His Excellency Sir Edward Maclagan at the Chiefs' College ground this evening when an address was presented to His Excellency the Governor by the Association.

In reply to it His Excellency said that the life of aristocracy in the Punjab was now more refined than it was. The families were better housed, their leaders had wider ideas, they had seen more of the world. When they met on a democratic basis, there was no thought of whether their friend was a Sikh or a Hindu or a Mahomedan. Their Association formed one of those few places of refuge which now remained in which considerations of communal interest ceased to be of any account. The natural tendency of an Association like their's, continued the Governor, was to adopt the conservative side in politics but experience in other countries and indeed experience in their case showed that there would not be a few of them who would support what were known as progressive measures. Such men might well take a place in this province that Whig families in English history have taken. They would supply politics with progress without extravagant excess and would furnish a body of men with hereditary talents for control and administration. On whichever side members of their Association might individually exert themselves he was sure they would use their influence so far as in them lay to maintain peace and goodwill among the people whom it is their lot to command and to serve.

BIRTHDAY DURBAR AT PALITANA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

PALITANA, April 9.

9th April being the birth-day of His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Palitana was observed as a general holiday throughout the State. The firing of the salute at sunrise announced the 25th birth-day of His Highness the Thakore Saheb. School children with flags in their hands and headed by the State band went to the Durbargadh in procession through the town after receiving sugar candy at their respective schools. At 7-30 a.m. His Highness the Thakore Saheb came to the durbar palace to perform religious ceremonies and returned to Hawa Mahal Palace at 8-20 a.m. His Highness Maharaja Captain Sir Amarsinhji Raj Saheb of Wankaner who has come here for the occasion and His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Palitana both accompanied by their respective sides-de-camp drove in a carriage and four escorted by the State Mounted Police to hold the usual Kacheri. The Diwan received His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Palitana and the guests. The state's Bhayats, Officers Gentry and leading cultivators were also present.

The proceedings commenced with music. Then followed Sanskrit benedictory verses. Bards recited congratulatory poems composed for the occasion. This was followed by the Diwan's congratulations to His Highness and welcome to the guests on behalf of the subjects. Meritorious and old services of some of the servants were appreciated by the grant of money rewards. Foremost among them was Rao Saheb Narandas Kalidas Gami with nearly 30 years of good service as Sar Nyayadhish. The Kacheri dispersed after the usual distribution of sugar candy, garlands, bouquets, attar and "pan sopari."

In the evening His Highness gave a garden party in the beautiful Hawa Mahal Gardens.

INDIAN CUSTOMS REVENUE,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Gross Indian Sea and Land Customs revenue, excluding Salt revenue collected during March, amounted to 3.34 lakhs compared with 3.45 lakhs in March 1923. Total revenue realised during the twelve months, April 1923 to March 1924 amounted to Rs. 40.72 lakhs as against Rs. 42.76 lakhs in the previous year.

GUJARATI LITERARY CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BHAVNAGAR, April 11.

The 7th Gujarati Sahitya Parishad will be in session at Bhavnagar during the Easter Holidays when eminent men of letters will grace the occasion. A definite line of action for the advancement of Gujarati language and literature is likely to be chalked out.

PLEA OF UNEMPLOYMENT.

LETTER TO G. I. P. RLY. AGENT.

The Hon. Gen. Secretary of the G. I. P. Railway Workmen's Union, Bombay has written the following letter to the Agent, G. I. P. Railway Company, Bombay, on the 10th instant.

"Dear Sir, I am sorry you have not deemed fit to reply to my leter of the 6th April in continuation of the one written to you on 4th April in reply to yours of the 28th March but you have expressed a view in one of the local journals which, as it were, I assume to be a reply which I wanted.

As the lot of 1350 men is decided by a single stroke of pen in a moment which has caused universal discontent among them and doubt as to the policy governing such an action among those who feel sympathetically towards such employees, I desire to address you one more letter with a burning hope that you will think it desirable and consistent, with sympathetic nature employers in an industrial centre like Bombay should cordially extend to these men to revise You decision. I am sorry it has not still been carried home to you that the Union of the men and all those outsiders like me who have been working with them are not out for any nefarious purpose but we stand as a united body to help and redeem a fallen class of workers and to maintain their human rights and privileges.

The Union undoubtedly instils the seeds of such ideas into the minds of the men as promote the benefits of the working class. But, on the other hand, it has spared no effort in the direction of disciplining the men so as to give their masters unstinted satisfaction in the discharge of their duty. I hold that the men shall discharge their duty first and shall assert their rights afterwards. From all close enquiries I have come to the conclusion that the output rendered by the men during the more recent years is superior to and more than what used to be the case before. Unfortunately you would not permit the representatives of the Union to have access to your statistics and we have got to depend upon what knowledge we might otherwise get regarding the question before us. With all deference to the truth of your statement that the output has decreased, I should very much like to know whether more carriages have not been constructed for use on lines, traffic both of passengers and goods has not increased, you have not had to add appreciably to the number of employers on the Running lines to cope with the increasing demands both of the merchants and of the travelling passengers. Certainly Sir, India is being fortunately industrialised, her mineral wealth is being gradually exploited and her commerce has been on the rise. There is no denying this fact. And of all Railways the G. I. P. Railway Company has played the most efficient part in the advancement of the commercial and industrial potentialiaties of the land.

But while I am giving credit to you, S you should feel honestly courteous on your part to concede the credit of the same to the thousands of workmen who have built your carriages, prepared your wheels, nailed your screws and done a thousand and one mean and yet difficult duties at the loss of some of the precious parts of their body, of their health, and not unoften even of their lives. To such helpers who are at the bottom of the prosperity of your Company, you are not meting out a treatment which scarcely be conscientiously reckoned as truly Christian on your part.

You cannot deny the fact that you have added at high rates to the number of the superior staff and I trust you will understand the impossibility of including their charges in those which you pay to the workmen for the output as on authority I may state that this superior staff besides being prone to corruption do not directly contribute to the making of the output. It is this body of superior staff that is adding heavily to your expenses while in reality the men are turning out to-day almost double the amount of work of the times gone by. If some injustice is done so that a workman believes that his human rights are violated naturally he must complain if not resist in a violent spirit as they do in the European Continent; but that you account for as disobedience, turbulence and anything else which can be put under the category of crime on the part of the men. If you think such a kind of non-violent resistance insubordination and placing the constitutional grievance before you as a crime then I make bold to say that you have still to acknowledge your ignorance that the awakening of the masses in an industrial centre is as beneficial to the employer himself as to the country at large. It is disastrous that you should continue the attitude of ruling over an oppressed mass of people silenced by the oppression of the master. Such an action simply breeds nothing but Revolution.

The best way to the solution of the whole difficulty is that you must permit and even encourage directly or indirectly all your men to become the members of the Union whose constitution may be changed in a manner that will ensure its recognition at your hands, put your representatives on its Managing Board, draw all your labour from the Union directly, and thus lay a permanent basis of an institution that shall look for co-operation from both You and your workers and the mutual advancement of capital and labour will be certain.

In conclusion, I beg to state that in my effort to represent to you the men's case that the output has not been reduced, I have blundered. The fault of the blunder is yours and not mine because you have not made public the actual statistics on which alone both the employees, and the public whose co-operation you have sought can base their final judgment. I once more request you to consider the case of the men whom you are throwing out of employment on the ground of retrenchment where the argument holds no good for in these trying times of unemployment the lot of them all will be miserable and I wish sincerely that you should not be blamed for your action.

MATHERAN.

REPORT FOR 1922-23.

The second annual report of the Matheran Hill Station states that "the climate was normal, general health good and the season distinctly successful."

There are 189 bungalows in the station and out of these 94 were occupied throughout the hot and cold season 164 throughout the hot season and 16 remained vacant. Owing to exceptional unhealthiness in Bombay and elsewhere, the Hill attracted more visitors than in the previous year in spite of somewhat adverse trade conditions. No epidemics prevailed and the majority of the cases treated at the Hospital were of malaria and were among visitors from outside and the tribes from adjacent valley villages. The Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital shows a record of 2546 outdoor and 54 indoor patients as against 2237 and 20 of the previous year. The number of indoor patients, however, is below the average for the last 10 years.

The Charlotte Lake gave an ample supply of water throughout the season and the further alteration of the sluice gate, now in progress, will further improve the supply in future. A water diviner has indicated a site for a well in the camping ground site and the Municipality have the work under contemplation. It is also hoped that the scheme for a pipe line water supply will be taken up shortly.

As a result of the working of the experimental dairy during the year, much useful experience was gained and the organisation of a larger dairy on co-operative lines is now being taken in hand.

The amusements were well managed and are believed to have given general satisfaction. A successful Amateur Tennis Tournament was held and the Golf Course has been made fit for play. The Municipality is indebted to Mr. Sorabji L. Panday for a children's playground which he fitted up at his own expense and for a marble bust of the late Mr. Hugh Pointz Malet, I.C.S., the founder of the Hill Station. A public park is being laid out on the Rugby Plateau.

The report of the Matheran Municipality for 1922-23 will be available for sale at the Matheran Municipal Office shortly, price Re. 1.

VACCINATION IN DHULIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—On account of an epidemic of smallpox which has been raging in Dhulia Town since 1923, it is proposed that vaccination be made compulsory.

As the same telegram from Dhulia which reports this proposal refers also to the need for proper drainage and a good water supply, it is apparent that it is lack of sanitation that has caused the Dhulia outbreak and not want of vaccination at all.

Indians who wish to know more of the question of vaccination and smallpox should study the English records. These show that when our country was vaccinated up to 97½ per cent. of the population we had one of the worst smallpox epidemics on record which carried away 44,000 persons. The sanitary condition of the country was very bad and this epidemic opened the eyes of the Local Authorities to the need of a proper water supply, adequate disposal of refuse, the abolition of slums etc., and the great public Health Act was passed in 1875. By degrees this got into operation and the smallpox statistics indicated its effect. Smallpox decreased side by side with vaccination until during the last 10 years less than 50 per cent. of the children born have been vaccinated and smallpox has practically disappeared from our Health records. Only 7 deaths were registered last year. Vaccination now kills many more persons than smallpox does. Last year 13 deaths were registered in England and Wales as due to the effects of vaccination.

The Dhulia Municipality will do well to hesitate before they permit compulsory vaccination to be introduced into their City. It will bring with it a train of evils and will not stamp out smallpox.—Yours, etc.

L. LOAT.

Secretary, National Anti-Vaccination League, Westminister, London, S. W. 1.

February 26th, 1924.

BRITISH INDIAN UNION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Your readers are aware that the British Indian Union has undertaken the work of providing assistance to Indian visitors to the Britsh Empire Exhibition.

We are preparing a register of hotels, boarding-houses, lodgings, etc., which we can recommend to Indians, and we hope to be able to put Indian visitors who apply to us in touch with members of the Union who will try to help them in any difficulty.

Apart from finding accommodation, the lines on which we hope to provide helpers include:—Showing visitors the sights of London and other places of interest; Helping them with their shopping; Giving information about travelling; and, generally, furnishing all kinds of information useful to strangers and travellers.

The Union is prepared to give help within its power to all Indian visitors to the Exhibition whether they become members or not. Those who join the Union will, however, have the privilege of using the Club room, and of sharing in the other advantages of membership.

We hope that Indians needing any such help will make a point of calling at the headquarters of the Union, 200, Palace Chambers, Bridge Street, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. It will greatly lighten our work if those who are coming, and who desire aid, will write as soon as possible, giving the dates of their arrival, and stating their requirements.

If you can do anything to make our offer known we shall be deeply obliged.—Yours, etc.

(VISCOUNT) ERLEIGH,
Chairman.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 10.

The United Provinces, North Eastern Circle, 8th April 1924. Threshing of wheat and gram is in full swing. Germination of sugarcane is good so far.

Bihar and Orissa 7th April 1924. Light rain fell in Shahabad and in parts of Angul. There was no rain in the rest of the provinces. Harvesting and threshing of spring crops are still in progress, and planting and pressing of sugarcane continues. The sowig of jute is being retarded in Purnea for want of rain which is badly needed. Fields are being prepared for the next paddy crop. The condition of standing crops is, on the whole, good. The price of common rice has risen in five districts, fallen in two and is stationary in the remaining ones. The average price of local common rice at the headquarters, excluding Angul, is 8 point 43 seers a rupee against against 8 point 47 seers last week, and that of maize is 12 point 79 seers against 13 seers.

The supply of fodder and water is reported to be sufficient except in parts of Angul and Singbhum. The cattle disease is reported from thirteen districts. The condition of standing crops in the Feudatory States of Orissa and Chota Nagpur is good.

PRISONERS IN KATHIAWAR AGENCY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KATHIAWAR, April 11.

The Government of Bombay have initiated inquiries into the condition of prisoners serving long terms of imprisonment in jails in the Kathiawar Political Agency and into establishment charges of the Kathiawar Railway Police, which are alleged to be heavy by the ruling chiefs of Kathiawar.

SAVARKAR PURSE FUND.

Dr. M. B. Velkar, Secretary Savarkar Purse Fund, Bombay, acknowledges with thanks the collections of Rs. 2,005 made by Miss Perin Nowroji as follows:—

J. P. Rs. 1,000; H. C. Rs. 301; D. C. Rs. 201; J. P. Rs. 100; V. N. Rs. 101; N. C. Rs. 51; C. P. Rs. 50; D. C. Rs. 100; S. J. Rs. 101; Total Rs. 2,005.

A correspondent writes from Dhulia:—

Mr. Govindji Khemji Shah, Honorary Secretary of the Pranirakshaka Sanstha and Municipal Councillor, Dhulia has given a donation of Rs. 3,000 for the erection of a building for the Municipal Gujarathi School, in commemoration of his late father, Mr. Nathubhai Shivji.

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These Safe cabinets are built to protect records, etc. In it you keep all business records, in easily available files, so that they constantly are at your instant command, and they are protected against danger at all times.

SMALL SIZE—No. 5907.

—Measurements—

	Wide	High	Deep.
Inside—	19"	31½"	21"
Outside—	24⅝"	41½"	259/16"

Cost Price, Rs. 315

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LARGE SIZE—No. 5901.

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It thoroughly invigorates the BRAIN, NERVES and MUSCLES—communicates a healthy tone to the system and gives vigour to every organ excites appetite and prompts digestion of food, also increases the flow of generating secretions. Rs. 3-8-0 per bottle.

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The Cream imparts to the complexion those desirable qualities so much sought by women of refinement, making the skin clear, smooth and beautiful. It is highly recommended for sallowness, Roughness of the Skin, Pimples, freckles, etc.

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Every mother should read the "Care of Infants in India," gladly sent FREE by:—
LATHAM ABERCROMBIE & CO., BOMBAY.

Bombay-Poona Reliability Trials, 1924

"*The Times of India*" Tuesday, March 4th: "One Motor Cyclist arrived at Poona half-an-hour in advance of schedule time, and thereby lost a whole handful of marks, and others lost a few marks because their Watches had proved unequal to the occasion." This goes to prove that the Watches used on this Trial were not "Meridian" and we (G. A. Charpie and Co.) advise all Motorists to have as part of their Equipment a reliable "Meridian" Time-keeper, used extensively during the "Great War" by the British Forces—Navy, Army and Royal Air Force

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SUB-AGENTS WANTED

INDIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY.

WORK IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

The work of the Indian Red Cross Society, Bombay Branch for the year 1923 can be gathered from the following extracts from the third annual report of the Society. The Society helps 52 Civil Hospitals and 15 Military Hospitals in the Presidency with supply of comforts besides giving donations to other worthy objects.

REPORT.

The work of the Bombay Presidency Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society, for the year 1923, divided itself into three sections:—

1. The Administration of the Red Cross Week Funds.
2. The inception of Propaganda work.
3. The personnel of the General and Executive Committees.

ADMINISTRATION OF RED CROSS WEEK FUNDS.

The Bombay Presidency Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society started the year with that optimistic and exuberant elation of spirit which accompanies the school boy who returns to school with his pocket full of 'tips' from beneficent relations!

The results of that magnificent response from a warm-hearted public had placed it in a position of security and had relieved it of anxiety which had been constant and pressing since the beginning of the new regime under the Indian Red Cross Act of 1920.

Fortunately for the branch the Special Finance Committee, called together by the Vice-President, the Honourable Lady Lloyd, to deal with the disposition of the Red Cross Week Funds, brought to the matter counsel and wisdom which resulted in a prudent administration of the funds at its disposal. The estimate of the total collections was presented by Sir Ernest Jackson and totalled approximately:—

Bombay City Rs. 5,75,000; Presidency Districts (exclusive of Sind), Rs. 4,25,000.

It was decided that out of the Bombay City Collection 3½ lakhs should be funded and invested in 3½ per cent Government of India Stock.

The total amount collected by the Districts was returned to them with the advice, that the money should be handled in a proper manner, and that, in due course, they should furnish information as to the detailed administration of the funds at their disposal. The total number of appeals considered were 64 and the sum total of relief appealed for amounted to Rs. 11,30,865. The sums granted to the Bombay City Hospitals and Associations were as follows:—

Cama and Albless Hospital Nursing Association Rs. 7,500; Khandalla Convalescent Home Rs. 5,000; St. George's European General Hospital Rs. 20,000; St. Elizabeth's Nursing Home Rs. 1,000; King Edward Tuberculosis Sanitorium, Dharampur (the Presidency sends many patients to this Sanitorium) Rs. 5,000; St. Joseph's Founding Home and Nursery Rs. 1,000; Adams Wylie Hospital Rs. 10,000; Social Service League Dispensary Rs. 1,000; American Mission Schools for the Blind Rs. 3,500; Bai Motiben and Petit Hospitals Rs. 10,000; Cowasjee Jehangir Opthalmic Hospital Rs. 10,000; J. J. Hospital, Bombay Rs. 25,000; J. J. Hospital Nursing Association Rs. 10,000; St. George's Hospital Nursing Association Rs. 10,000; Goculdas Tejpal Hospital Rs. 10,000; Goculdas Tejpal Nursing Association Rs. 3,000; Bombay Education Society Infirmary Rs. 3,000; Acworth Leper Asylum Rs. 5,000; total Rs. 1,40,000.

There was also a grant of Rs. 10,000 to the European General Hospital, Aden, which was not to be paid, but to be invested on their account and the money only to be given when the local authorities could satisfy certain conditions.

The money raised by the Districts was returned to each district 'in toto', and to the following districts a grant was given from the Bombay City Collection:—

Broach Rs. 3,000; Kaira Rs. 2,000 for Zenana Hospital; Rs. 2,000 for Irish Mission Hospital; Rs. 2,000 for Salvation Army Hospital, Anand; Mahi Kantha Rs. 2,000; Thana Rs. 1,362-6-9; Ahmednagar Rs. 4,000; Nasik Rs. 6,295-4-0; Satara Rs. 730-2-3; Bijapur Rs. 2,000; Kanara Rs. 5,000 (specially earmarked for Taluka Dispensaries); Kolaba Rs. 3,500; Ratnagiri Rs. 500.

PROPAGANDA—THE NEW DEPARTURE.

The Society not only lent itself to remedial measures for sickness and suffering, both in war and peace, but it stood for something much more, i.e.—Health. Health connotes not only the healing of disease, but also its prevention. The greatest cause of all disease is—Ignorance. This was the evil of all others which the Red Cross Society had to fight and overcome. It was a gigantic task and could only be accomplished with courage and perseverance. In July last the Hon. Lady Lloyd launched the Scheme of Health lectures through the Presidency under the organisation of the Red Cross Society.

Voluntary workers were needed and the Society had been fortunate in securing the services of Dr. Dhunjibhai Mehta of Baroda, who undertook to tour the whole Presidency as Propagandist for the Red Cross Society. Dr. Lele of Sholapur also helped the Society by delivering lectures in Sholapur district.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

LIST OF OFFICE BEARERS.

The following Office-bearers of the Bombay Presidency Association have been appointed to work during the year 1924-25:—

President:—Sir D. M. Petit, Bart.

Vice-Presidents:—Messrs. D. N. Bahadurji, M. A. Jinnah, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, N. V. Gokhale, Sir C. H. Setalvad, Kt., Sir Currimbhoy, Kt., Sir Dorab J. Tata, Shet Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Messrs. J. B. Petit, R. P. Paranjpye, Sir D. E. Watcha, Sir B. A. Wadia, Kt., Shet Manmohundas Ranji Messrs. N. M. Samarth, A. A. Wadia Esq., Cawasji Jehangir, Esq., (Junior), S. E. Warden Esq. Messrs. F. B. Tayabji, M. R. Jayakar, P. C. Sethna.

Secretaries:—Messrs.

Council of Management:—Messrs. F. J. Ginwalla, K. F. Nariman, Dr. T. M. Kajiji, Messrs. B. D. Lam, J. K. Mehta, K. Natrajan G. N. Thakore, Dr. D. D. Sathye, Messrs. G. M. Guptee, G. B. Trivedi, D. G. Khare, J. H. Vakil, B. G. Khor, P. K. Thakar, V. S. Captain, S. C. Ghose, (1st), L. R. Tahil, B. Das, B. Paul N. H. Belgaumwalla, Purshottamdas Tricamdas, S. C. Banker, Govindji Vasanji, Jaffer Majibhoy, A. P. Kabawala, R.S. Dhondy, D. L. Vaidya, S. D. Bhedwar, Kanji Dwarkadas, Mavji Govindji, Manu Subhedar H. D. Nanavati, Joseph Baptista, Gulabchand D. Javeri, J. M. Mehta, B. F. Bharucha, K.M. Munshi, H. V. Divatia, N. M. Mujumdar, J. B. Gharpure, J. D. Dharamsey V. N. Naik, Dr. A. G. Vigne, Mr. C. S. Deole, Dr. V. S. Thakkar.

SAVED FROM THE GRAVE.

I am neither an advertising physician nor a doctor of medicines but an ordinary clerk. In the prime of youth I unfortunately suffered a breakdown. I secretly sent for medicine from all the famous physicians whose grandiloquent advertisements resounded in the newspaper world. To my ill-luck, despair and disappointment stared me in the face wherever I looked until I began to prefer death to life. The wheel of fortune, however took a new revolution and I was suddenly called upon in July 1901, to undertake in connection with my employment a very dreary journey to Nepal which, dotted over with short breaks in the way, took me thirteen days to reach Khatmandoo, where I put in a Caravanserai. Adjoining to my room there had sojourned a day or two previously an angel-looking hermit who enquired from me the nature of my illness in such a loving tone that I was coaxed into a reluctant exposure of my long-hidden secret.

Taking pity upon me he scratched out two prescriptions and in accordance with his directions I prepared from herbs and vegetables some tonic pills and a liniment for massage.

GOD THE WITNESS.

Only a week's treatment cured me of all the complaints that had made my life so burdensome that I looked upon suicide as the only avenue of escape from this "living death." Although by virtue of this short treatment I could find it too hard to restrain myself, yet in consequence of the strict surveillance that my benefactor so very kindly exercised over me I was obliged to observe the necessary prevention and to undergo the full course of treatment for 21 days which gave such a manly vigour to my deranged nervous system. After the completion of my mission there I reached home and experimented the remaining medicine upon some other bopeless cases and found it infallible remedy for all sorts of nervine diseases and every kind of general physical debility. On the persistent demands of some of my prudent and philanthropic friends and with a view to public weal I advertised this medicine. The price advertised hardly covers the expenses of its preparation and of enormously vast advertising operation.

PRICE	Rs.
1 Phial of liniment	2-8 excluding postal
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Price 1 full box containing 1 phial of liniment and three boxes of pills Rs. 7 Rs. 9 for foreign including transit expenses.

Nervous weakness can be cured by one full box containing 3 boxes of pills and 1 phial of liniment but an ordinary debility can be rectified by 1 phial of liniment and 2 boxes of pills which contain 28 doses for 14 days.

The medicine is absolutely free from all Poisonous or Mercurial elementsd will cause no skin eruption to appear on the place massaged.

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Your medicine has given me relief, so kindly send me the same at your earliest convenience send oblige.

ABDUL MAJID,
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DEAR SIR,
Your medicine has given me hope. Would you please send me another complete Box by V. P. P. to the following address.

S. PARTHASARADHY IYENGAR.

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Dear Sir,

I received your pills and liniments some months back and used them according to your instructions for full 21 days. Now I beg to suggest as under. I feel highly thankful and beg liberty to express my unbounded gratitude for the wonderful result produced by your medicines. It is a great boon for the suffering generation and generally upon the humanity. Really you cannot serve better the Almighty God and the Revered Hermit than by giving wide publication of the medicines and by freely supplying it to all at your cost price only. The good effects of the medicines was experienced on the third day of its use. But the after effects are marvellous and lasting. Now you will be pleased to send me the same 3 phials of pills and one bottle of liniment by V. P. P. for a friend of mine and oblige.

CHANDAN LAL SHANKRE LAL,
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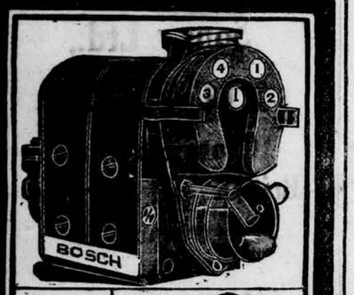

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